



## Anger on left as leadership rejects disarmament call

# Kinnock beaten in nuclear vote

Mr Neil Kinnock suffered a triple defeat yesterday when the Labour conference voted by large majorities to continue the party's policy on unilateralism.

The party was committed by a majority of 1,244,000 to removing all nuclear weapons from Britain in the lifetime of its first parliament.

Mr Kinnock said that the votes "were not conclusive. It is our duty to secure a policy for defence that can secure the support of the people".

Mr Ron Todd, who cast the transport workers' 1.25 million votes against the leadership on all the key issues, was given a hero's welcome from the left.

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Labour leadership pledged last night to press on with its attempt to change the party's controversial defence policy despite its defeat yesterday as the Labour conference voted heavily to restate the party's commitment to unilateralism.

Mr Neil Kinnock was denied the explicit authority he had sought for change when the conference in Blackpool decided by 335,000 votes a motion designed to give party leaders a free hand in determining how Britain's nuclear weapons should be removed.

A defiant Mr Kinnock said last night that the conference votes, which came after the most passionate and bitter debate of the conference, "were not conclusive."

policy review would go on, he said. "It is our duty to secure a policy for defence and nuclear disarmament that can secure the support of the people of our country."

The conference also passed by a majority of more than a million, and 480,000, motions reaffirming the party's existing unilateralist policy.

Party leaders provoked the fury of the left by making plain that the decisions are not instructions to the group which is charged with putting a new policy to the conference next year.

They are to use the passage by the conference of the group's interim report as a mandate to explore the possibility of a Labour government giving up Britain's nuclear weapons as part of the world disarmament process, or in a reciprocal deal with the Soviet Union.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow foreign secretary and co-chairman of the group, told a press conference it would conduct a thorough review.

"We are determined in conducting that review not to pre-empt decisions. We will not make any decisions until March or April next year," he said.

The decisions in no way limited the scope of the review.

Mr Ken Livingstone, far left member of the national executive, said it was embarrassing to listen to front bench spokesmen twisting and turning and parsing away at the meaning of words. "If they try to change the policy they will throw away a year's campaigning against the Government."

Mr Dennis Skinner, the new party chairman, said if the leadership just carried on regardless they "will store up even more trouble".

Despite the severe setback of yesterday's vote, the leadership took comfort in the size of the vote for a compromise motion designed to leave the party's options open.

It was said that it was the biggest vote for a policy other than outright unilateralism for some time. The votes on the unilateralist motions were also closer than similar decisions in recent years.

Mr Denis Healey, the former Cabinet minister, said afterwards: "We would never have got as close as 300,000 votes in previous years. In another year we will be able to swing it."

Mr Martin O'Neill, the defence spokesman, said the vote on the compromise motion represented a marked shift away from existing party thinking. That change would have to be taken account of in the way the other decisions were taken account of, he said.

But the series of defeats inflicted on the leadership undermined the difficulty Mr Kinnock will have in forcing through a change next year, if Sir Geoffrey Howe warned last night that Labour's defence policy threatened to return Britain "disarmed and irrelevant" in a downward path to oblivion. His comments, in a pamphlet called *The Conservative Revival of Britain* and timed to coincide with the foreign affairs debate at Labour's conference, asserted that the Conservatives understood the British people's concern over defence whereas Labour did not.



A pensive Mr Kinnock during the defence debate yesterday. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

## British Steel sell-off is planned for next month

By Carol Ferguson

The privatization of British Steel, the biggest-ever flotation of an industrial manufacturing company in Britain, is scheduled for next month, Lord Young of Graffham, the Trade Secretary, announced yesterday. The share sale will be targeted primarily at British institutions, overseas investors and the "sophisticated" private investor.

Although payment for the shares will be in two instalments, the advertising campaign has been designed to attract the well-heeled private investor rather than the legendary "Sid", target of the British Gas campaign.

As a result, there will be no loyalty bonus of free shares, which has been a feature of past privatizations. It is also likely that the minimum size of any application to buy shares will be higher than before - possibly £500 or more.

Government embarrassment over the disastrous BP sell-off last year and the enactment of the Financial Services Act mean the British Steel marketing campaign will be a much more low-key affair than in previous privatizations. The emphasis will be on informing potential investors of the strengths of British Steel, advising them that the flotation is taking place and inviting them to seek further information.

A British Steel share information office has been established. The telephone number is (0272) 272 272, and the lines will be open 24 hours a day. Postal inquiries can be sent to PO Box 1, Bristol, BS99 1BS.

A maximum of 10 per cent of the shares is being reserved for British Steel's 53,000 employees and 200,000 pensioners, including 100,000 deferred pensioners. Employees will be offered £70 worth of free shares. They will be offered further free shares to a maximum of £330 in the ratio of two free shares for every one bought, and can buy up to £2,200 worth of shares at a 10 per cent discount. Employees, pensioners and deferred pensioners will be given priority to buy up to £10,000 worth of shares.

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**WIN £250,000**

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£24,000 daily prize was won yesterday by one reader (see page 3), so the Portfolio Accumulator stands unchanged at £250,000.

Prices: page 31

## False start for Tokyo

A million-dollar athletics meeting in Tokyo, meant as a celebration of the Olympics, will take place tomorrow without the presence of television cameras should Emperor Hirohito die within the next 24 hours. A planned re-match between Carl Lewis and Ben Johnson which was scheduled for the meeting has already been scrapped because of drug-taking in Seoul. Page 44

## Bid dispute

Boardroom papers were released by Minorco as a dispute broke out with its bid target, Consolidated Gold Fields, over merger proposals. Details, page 25  
Comment, page 27

## Euro warning

The International Stock Exchange called for tougher regulations in Europe before the creation of a single market in securities. Page 25

## US challenge

Jeey Sindelar and Jeff Stransky asserted in a new era in United States golf with resounding victories in the Suntory World Match Play Championship at Wentworth. Page 44

## Bar results

The results of the Michaelmas Bar examination are published today. Page 30

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## Tube fire victims get lawyer

The Board of London Regional Transport yesterday decided that it would pay for a barrister to represent the families of those killed in the King's Cross fire at the inquest which started on Tuesday.

At first LRT had refused to pay, saying it had already met the families' legal costs for the 91-day official inquiry.

Six of the families had agreed to pay to be represented by Mr Charles Fugh, who acted for them at the inquiry, because, said Mrs Deirdre Holloway, whose brother Mr Christopher Roome died, LRT had tried to use the inquest to exonerate itself.

Lawyers for LRT have cross-examined witnesses in an attempt to show that the fire was comparatively small until the unexpected explosion in which the victims died. Inquest report, page 7

## Pinochet plebiscite defeat Chilean Cabinet resigns

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

The predominantly civilian Cabinet offered its resignation to President Pinochet of Chile yesterday after he was defeated in the plebiscite over his continued rule.

An opposition leader, Señor Ricardo Lagos, said the move was "a good sign", while demonstrators began to gather in central Santiago to celebrate the opposition victory and press for General Pinochet to leave office.

Riot police were reported to have fired tear gas and water cannon to break up a crowd of protesters who were marching on the presidential palace, chanting: "Pinochet has fallen".

Señor Patricio Aylwin, the spokesman for the 16-party coalition that led the "no" campaign, also asked the Government to release the former Chancellor, Señor Clodomiro Almeyda, who has been jailed

since he returned to Chile illegally last year, and two union leaders, internally exiled this month for calling a national strike against the military regime last year.

But Señor Aylwin rejected speculation that General Pinochet's defeat might lead to a hardening of attitude by the military or trigger a coup.

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Observers had suggested that the President might appoint a military Cabinet to replace the mostly civilian ministers who resigned yesterday.

One of General Pinochet's most loyal supporters, Señor Jaime Guzmán, acknowledged the opposition victory and insisted that the procedures under the 1980 Constitution should be respected. Technically, General Pinochet

would continue in office until March, 1990, presiding over multi-candidate elections scheduled for the end of next year. Spokesmen for the main opposition parties called for immediate talks with representatives of the regime.

Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the leader of the pro-government National Restoration Party, who earlier warned that the regime should hold multi-candidate elections rather than a referendum, said he thought that a deal between the opposition and the armed forces would be possible.

As the news of General Pinochet's defeat spread early yesterday, thousands of euphoric opponents celebrated in the streets of Santiago.

● LONDON: The Foreign Office said yesterday that it was "encouraged" by the Chilean Government's acceptance of the "no" vote.

## Drug sold to Johnson physician

Toronto (Reuters) - A drug company said yesterday that it sold to Ben Johnson's personal physician anabolic steroids of the kind that cost the Canadian sprinter his Olympic gold medal.

Dr George Astaphan bought the muscle-building substance from Sterling Drug Ltd, a spokesman said. "When this issue came forward, we reviewed our records and can confirm we sold Stanazolol to Dr Astaphan."

Stanazolol was found in Johnson's urine after his record-breaking win in the 100 metres at the Seoul Olympics.

Dr Astaphan has given conflicting versions of his use of steroids. He said on American television last week that he had never used anabolic steroids. But, two days later, he told the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that he had prescribed them, but not to Johnson.

## Law lords likely to allow Spycatcher extracts

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent



Lawyers have predicted a Pyrrhic victory for the Government when the House of Lords delivers its final judgement in the *Spycatcher* case next Thursday.

Technically, the five law lords may find in favour of the Government, but they are expected to hold that newspapers should be free to publish because of the widespread availability of the book.

In the marathon case, which has now been through the legal system twice, the Government is seeking a ban on publication by the British press of extracts from *Spycatcher*, the memoirs of Mr Peter Wright, a former MI5 officer. The five law lords are likely to

give individual judgements. Lord Keith of Kinkaid, as the senior of the five, will give the first. But that of Lord Goff of Chieveley is also keenly awaited.

Lawyers believe that while the law lords may lift the injunction now stopping the British media from publishing material from the book, they may hold that the Government is entitled to an account of profits from the publishers, Heinemann, because of Mr Wright's breach of confidence.

Mr Malcolm Turnbull, who achieved stardom as Mr Wright's lawyer in Australia, will be in London for the judgement. He is giving a lecture to the Law Society on Tuesday on the subject, "Rights of audience".

Yesterday, Mr David Hooper, Heinemann's lawyer, said that in his view costs incurred by the Government

would continue at the end of the House of Lords hearing in June had reached at least £3 million.

Depending on what the law lords' ruling, the Government might be able to recoup a small proportion of that amount.

One such avenue would be if the The appeal by the Government to the Lords was against a ruling by the Court of Appeal in February that freed the British media to publish allegations contained in *Spycatcher*.

The law lords' ruling is likely to determine the outcome of other outstanding *Spycatcher* proceedings including contempt proceedings against *The Sunday Times*, *The Independent* and two London evening papers for publishing in alleged breach of the injunction.

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## TOMORROW IN COLOUR

Tomorrow *The Times* will appear in four sections, with full colour in each.

## When the wind went mad



A year ago this month the storm of the century swept by night across southern Britain. Thirty lives were lost, and 15 million trees.

Will the damage ever be repaired? In the Review section tomorrow *The Times* tests the country's recovery rate.

## Boxing clever



George Walker's rise out of the boxing ring to become head of a multi-million pound company reads like a film script. In the Money section, he tells *The Times* how he did it.

Also in colour: why London fashions are setting a style for the world; how the "Czech Grand National" attracts the devil-may-care British; and the holiday appeal of Himalayan hill stations.

## NEXT WEEK

Craig Brown has left his sketch-writer's seat in Westminster for the pleasures of the *Spectrum* page. His regular column, with its irregular look at life, begins on Monday.



## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Plea to end boy's 'inhuman' plight

Education, health and social services were told by a High Court judge yesterday to "get their skates on" and solve the crisis of a violent and disturbed deaf boy aged 15. The boy has spent the past two years as the only child in a mental hospital in south London, where he has been injected with drugs to keep him quiet.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting with Mr Justice Potter, adjourned until November 17 an application by the mother of the boy, referred to as J, for a declaration that the Inner London Education Authority has failed to provide education appropriate to his needs. The adjournment was to allow a last opportunity to find a way to educate the boy.

Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC, for J's mother, described the boy's treatment as "inhuman". Mr John Howell, for the LIEA, rejected that criticism yesterday. The behaviour of the boy, who weighed 13 stone and stood 6ft, had led to his expulsion from the Royal School for the Deaf at Margate, Kent, in May 1986.

## Whitehall strike call

About 500,000 Civil Servants will be asked to stage a one-day strike next month in protest against the Government's decision to dismiss or relocate 18 trade union members at the GCHQ communications centre at Cheltenham. The leaders of eight Civil Service unions decided yesterday to call for the strike to demonstrate their "disgust and anger" and to make the Government "understand the contempt with which the Civil Service regards its bullying of a small group of Civil Servants".

## 'Rock' film inquiry

Thames Television yesterday announced that it had appointed Lord Windlesham to head an inquiry into *Death on the Rock*, its controversial documentary on the SAS killing of three members of the IRA in Gibraltar. Lord Windlesham, who will be joined by a senior lawyer, as yet unnamed, will begin his investigation immediately and report to the board of Thames Television next month. The programme came under attack for allegedly prejudging last month's inquest in Gibraltar.

## Armed guard on court

Armed guards stood on rooftops, everyone was searched and an Irish government observer attended Winchester Crown Court yesterday when Finbar Cullen, aged 27, of Main St, Maynooth, Co Kildare, John Paul McCann, aged 24, of Gifford Ave, Sandymount, Dublin and Martina Shanahan, 22, of Loretto Rd, Rathfarnham, Dublin, were accused of plotting to kill Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. The hearing was in private for lawyers to argue points of law. A jury will be sworn in on Monday.

## Forest site sought

The Countryside Commission is to explore locations for a new lowland forest in the Midlands, which would be the first development of its type this century. The forest could cover up to 150 square miles and is expected to be similar to the New Forest, in Hampshire. A team of consultants will start work this month looking at sites, and how the forest could be developed, financed and maintained. They are expected to report next March. However, Sir Derek Barber, chairman of the Countryside Commission, said it could take up to 30 years to create the forest.

## Irish women welcome legal ruling on rights

By Jamie Dettmer, Irish Affairs Correspondent

Women's organizations in the Irish Republic yesterday welcomed a Dublin High Court ruling acknowledging the right of wives who have children to half of the family property if the marriage breaks down.

They say the ruling marks a significant advance in the status of women in the Republic. Lawyers believe it could have far-reaching implications in cases where the property is not in joint names. The ruling

was delivered in a written statement late on Wednesday by Mr Justice Robert Barr after a case held in camera.

The Irish Constitution recognizes a woman's contribution to the home and Mr Justice Barr decided that, in this context and provided the marriage was of reasonable duration, a mother who devoted herself full-time to her family should be given special legal protection.



## Lisa, the first sign of hope for Britain's seals

Lisa's a very important baby seal. Three weeks ago she was sick, emaciated and close to death. But at our seal hospital in Norfolk, a team of international experts is nursing her through her illness.

And now she appears to be on the road to recovery. This tiny glimmer of hope makes all our hard work seem worthwhile. By helping young seals survive the disease, we hope they will build up a natural immunity to the virus, so that they can be safely returned to the wild.

At present we are caring for over twenty sick seals. But hundreds more are in need of help. The Norfolk seal hospital is their only chance of survival and we urgently need extra funds to buy essential drugs to help other seals like Lisa.

You can help save Britain's seals by making a donation today. Simply complete the coupon below and send it together with your gift to: RSPCA, OPERATION SEAL RESCUE, Freepost, Causeway, Horsesham RH12 1ZA.

Or you can make an instant donation by credit card. Phone our Operation Seal Rescue hotline during office hours on 0403 64181 and quote your card number.

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RSPCA

## MEP challenges Thatcher on Europe

By Michael Dynes and Sheila Ginn

A leading Conservative Euro-MP yesterday called for an urgent rethinking of British attitudes towards European integration and proposed a major debate on the shape the community should take.

In a paper prepared for the Bow Group, the mainstream Conservative intellectual pressure group, Mr James Elles, MEP for Oxford and Buckinghamshire, puts forward a vision of European integration that is likely to be seen by Downing Street as heresy.

The conclusion of the paper, 1992: *Implications and Potential*, which is likely to be prominent in the debate on Europe at the Conservative Party conference next week, brings no comfort to those who believe a united Europe can be created without further loss of national sovereignty.

"On the contrary, from the wealth of evidence available, 1992 does not simply mean the removal of barriers to trade. It has longer-term implications for monetary, fiscal, social and

The European Community is to set up a script agency to help close the drama gap that has left Europe's television screens filled by American programmes. The agency, in London, will each year fund up to half the costs of producing at least

other policies, should the real objective be to carry out the Rome Treaty's commitment to create a European internal market without frontiers", Mr Elles said.

The impression that a united Europe could be achieved without loss of control over national affairs, while clearly the preferred solution among some countries to Europe's problems, "is nothing but an illusion", he said.

Stressing the need for Britain to throw its weight behind all aspects of the internal market programme, Mr Elles said: "Any wavering of British commitment to Europe will lead to investment going elsewhere".

Mr Elles said Britain had taken the

100 scripts that stand a chance of being made as a collaborative effort between two nations. The move is in response to research that shows only 40 per cent of dramas on European television are made by Europeans.

leading political role in putting the 1992 programme on the European agenda and had led the way in bringing down barriers in a variety of areas, including capital controls, the deregulation of air transport and the opening up of public procurement.

Yet British business executives were acutely conscious of the Government's ambivalence to other aspects of the drive towards European integration, principally the creation of the European central bank and a common currency, the formation of a comprehensive EEC competition policy to vet large-scale mergers and the complete abolition of all frontier controls, he said.

Although those issues involved the

loss of sovereignty, Britain must begin to grapple with the consequences of failing to resolve them, he said.

Meanwhile, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, sought to smoothe the ruffled feathers of his European partners yesterday by adopting a welcoming and conciliatory tone towards closer EEC union.

In spite of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's denunciation of a union of Europe last month, Sir Geoffrey insisted that Britain need have no fear of becoming submerged in Euro-anonymity.

In a pamphlet, *The Conservative Revival of Europe*, launched yesterday, his reaction to a union of Europe was in marked contrast to the strident tones of Mrs Thatcher.

It was not illogical to talk, as the French did, in favour of both European unity and national integrity. "Our European vision accepts, indeed commands, loyalty to the member state as perfectly compatible with the pooling of our national efforts for our wider European gain", he said.

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## IRA try to get changes in Maze

By Jamie Dettmer, Irish Affairs Correspondent

The latest upsurge of IRA violence against Northern Ireland's prison officers is designed to put pressure on the Government to concede republican demands for changes to be made to conditions in the Maze prison, security sources believe.

They fear that the IRA will step up its bombing campaign against senior members of the province's prison service in the next few weeks. The campaign has already claimed one victim, Mr Brian Armour, the vice-chairman of the Prison Officers' Association, and narrowly missed killing the former deputy governor of the Maze.

IRA prisoners recently made three demands for changes in the regime at the Maze, where more than 360 republican gunmen are held. They called on the Northern Ireland Office to stop moving 19 "high-risk" IRA men to different cells on a regular basis and to allow inmates held in different wings to associate freely.

They also demanded a halt to the practice whereby inmates are locked in their cells during prison staff lunches and tea breaks.

All three demands were flatly turned down by the Northern Ireland Office.

At the Maze there are 25 cells in each wing and four wings per H-block. Inter-wing association would mean that up to 160 prisoners could congregate together in the central area of an H-block. Such a large number of prisoners together could pose a serious threat to prison staff. A breakout attempt could be mounted, security sources say.

The regular moving of 19 "top-risk" prisoners around the wings and blocks is also a precaution against a breakout being planned.

Meanwhile, the RUC is still investigating the lapse in security which allowed the IRA Belfast brigade to plant a bomb yesterday under the car of Mr Thomas Murtagh, the former deputy governor of the Maze, within 200 yards of Thiepval barracks, the Army's headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Mr Murtagh and his wife narrowly escaped being killed when the Semtex bomb failed to detonate.

A Belfast man who denied publicly that he was the fourth member of the IRA Gibraltar "active service unit" had a charge of IRA membership against him dropped in the anti-terrorist Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday.

A charge of giving a false name and address against Peter Anthony Rooney, aged 33, of St James's Gardens, Belfast, was also withdrawn, but he was again arrested by detectives as he left the court. Rooney was detained in Cork in August under the Republic's Offences Against the State Act and later freed on bail.

## New blood test may increase detection of Down's syndrome

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A new test for pregnant women could reduce the number of children born in Britain with Down's syndrome by almost two thirds, researchers said yesterday.

Doctors in London and in the United States working together have developed the blood test which detects signs of the condition, the single most important cause of severe mental retardation in the developed world.

The development is being regarded by the specialists as one of the biggest advances in recent years in antenatal screening for the abnormality. It will also lead to a better scientific understanding of the disease.

The new test can detect twice as many Down's syndrome pregnancies as the present screening method, which involves offering amniocentesis to women above a certain age.

Amniocentesis, sampling of the fluid surrounding the foetus, is the diagnostic test to establish conclusively whether or not the unborn child is affected by the condition. That will still be necessary. If

the foetus is affected, the mother is offered the option of terminating the pregnancy.

About 900 babies a year in Britain are born with Down's syndrome, but the blood test could reduce that number to about 330 a year, the doctors say in the *British Medical Journal*.

Professor Nicholas Wald, who led research at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London, said yesterday: "The existing screening method can detect only about 30 per cent of affected pregnancies. Our test makes use of a blood sample taken routinely at about 16 weeks of pregnancy as part of normal antenatal care."

"If the test were generally adopted, pregnant women of all ages could be screened and the number of births of severely mentally retarded infants substantially reduced."

The research was carried out in co-operation with American scientists at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and the Foundation for Blood Research, Scarborough, Maine. The test is a combination and refine-

ment of techniques which rely on using maternal age and measurements of chemicals in the mother's blood, including human chorionic gonadotropin, alpha fetoprotein and unconjugated oestrogen, which show whether the pregnancy is at high risk of being affected by the abnormality.

Down's syndrome is a genetic disorder in which the foetus has an extra chromosome. The chance that a mother aged under 30 will have a baby with the condition is about one in 1,200, but there is a 1 per cent risk in mothers who are over 40 years old.

One of the researchers, Dr Howard Cuckle, senior lecturer in preventive medicine at St Bartholomew's whose post is funded by the Cancer Research Campaign, said: "We hope it will be possible eventually to carry out this test at an earlier stage of the pregnancy."

"We also believe that the test will tell us more about the nature of the disease. That information may take us a step nearer primary prevention of the disorder."

## Austin Rover halts decline

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Austin Rover is set this year to end 25 years of decline in its UK sales which has seen its market share plummet from almost 50 per cent in 1963 to 15 per cent.

As new car registrations last month climbed to the highest ever for September and, with more than 1,800,000 cars sold so far this year, statistics published yesterday showed that Austin Rover has at last improved its market share.

For the first nine months of 1988, its share has crept above the 14.95 per cent achieved for the same period last year.

The gains, due largely to the Rover models, are likely to be consolidated in the last three months of the year as sales gather momentum.

Jaguar reinforced Austin Rover's improvement, as sales in September jumped by a quarter compared with the same month last year, providing a cushion against weak demand in the United States.

According to figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, new car sales last month were 177,412, or 7.7 per cent higher than for the same month in 1987. Sales

of imported cars were down, but their share of the market is running at 56.3 per cent compared with 51.6 per cent in 1987.

Ford and Nissan sold fewer cars in September compared with last year. Ford's market share for the first nine months is 26.7 per cent (almost 29 per cent at the same time last year).

The controversy about four-wheel-drive off-road vehicles rolling over has hit sales of Suzukis, in particular, and they have been halved for the second consecutive month.

## Diplomatic leave



The three Czech diplomats ordered out of Britain for spying for the Russians have left for home.

Last to leave was Major Bedrich Kramer (above), assistant military attaché and air attaché, who flew from Heathrow yesterday aboard a Czech Airlines flight for Prague.

The three were given 14 days to leave and yesterday was the deadline.

The expulsion is reported to have followed a break-in at the

Farnborough Air Show when raiders scaled a 10 foot wall to photograph an American fighter pilot's helmet, called the eagle eye, which contains a top secret optics design.

Major Kramer would not comment on his expulsion as he left Heathrow alone.

The two other diplomats, Major Vlastislav Natsky, from the military attaché's office and Pavel Moudry, a commercial attaché, left Britain by car some days ago.

## Staff in new BAe walkout

By Ian Smith

Workers walked out of a British Aerospace factory yesterday and ignored safety assurances while a scientific team tried to trace the source of an outbreak of Legionnaires' disease.

Hours after returning to the plant in Looe, near Bolton, Lancashire, following a 24-hour shutdown when the 2,800 staff were sent home, 1,600 workers on the day and night shifts decided they would not resume work until next Monday.

It was confirmed that two workers are suffering from the disease.

Mr Frank Farnworth, the works convenor, said the workforce had taken exception because safety checks were still being carried out while men were expected to work normally.

Since Tuesday evening medical experts have been trying to find the source.

Priority was given to storage tanks and the water-cooled air conditioning system and tests were carried out on the plant's showers, water testing chambers and 14 cooling towers. It was an infected cooling tower which started the outbreak of Legionnaires' disease at the BBC in May.

Mr Tom Willett, aged 60, an electrician, is recovering at home after treatment at Bolton General Hospital but Mr James McIntyre, aged 46, and a colleague aged 54, remain seriously ill.

The idea started in Coventry, in the West Midlands, where drink-related violence made people wary of visiting the town centre and trade was suffering.

The city council, police, Licensed Victuallers' Association, brewery representatives and transport concerns decided to take action led by the Chamber of Commerce.

The result was a by-law, which comes into effect on November 1, banning all drinking in the open in the city centre, with a £100 maximum

## Assessing research Computer check irks dons

By Sam Kiley, Universities Reporter

University researchers could find themselves subjected to a computerized check on the number of times their work appears in scientific journals, and their grants could be cut if it fails to appear often enough.

In a move certain to provoke anger among academics, a team at Sussex University is to set up a data bank and test its use as a means of assessing the performance of university research departments when they compete for government funds.

It will be fed manually with articles from scientific publications and journals throughout the world, and programmed to take note of the number of papers or citations a department produces.

The system is already used in the United States, where scientists claim they are forced to indulge in an undignified scramble to get their

work mentioned in publications.

There have been allegations of manipulation by "citation circles" where groups of academics agree to quote one another purely to boost their tally of credits, and "paper inflation" where departments split work into smaller parts to accrue more publication points.

Scientists in the US have also found themselves becoming victims of what they describe as "the halo effect". Their theories become so well known that no one credits their work.

The Sussex project, financed jointly by the Advisory Board for the Research Councils and the Economic and Social Research Council, will be the most thorough investigation of the "bibliometric" technique of assessing the performance of university departments or individual researchers.

The technique has become increasingly popular with the University Grants Committee, the body responsible for allocating public money to universities.

According to *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, the science policy research unit at Sussex has bought the past 10 years' publication and citation data of British universities from the publishers of the *Science Citation Index*, the institute of scientific information in Philadelphia.

Mr Ben Martin, head of the institute, says the team hopes to bring a more systematic approach to the assessment of university departments or "costs centres".

Mr Martin is also working on other methods of assessment such as the number of patents produced from a department.

## Customs' men search boat involved in chase

By Mark Ellis

Customs' officers last night were searching a Dutch coaster suspected of drugs smuggling which was intercepted after a mid-Channel chase.

The six Dutch crew of the coaster, which has its name, *Jessy*, painted out, are being held at Portsmouth Central police station, Hampshire, while their vessel is being searched in the harbour.

It was the second chase involving British Customs' officers, who last month caught the cargo vessel *Salton Sea*, which was found to have 10 tonnes of cannabis worth an estimated £30 million hidden aboard. Four Dutch and four Colombian crew have been charged with drug smuggling.

Dogs were taken aboard the coaster yesterday and Customs' officers could be seen removing bags from the vessel for closer inspection. The green hatch covers were

buttoned down on the coaster, which is registered in Lissol, Cyprus, but the vessel was lying high in the water as though it had no cargo or a very light load.

Dutch Customs' officials, who had been keeping the vessel under observation, challenged her just before midnight on Tuesday about six miles off the Zealand coast of The Netherlands. She refused to stop.

By 7.30 am on Wednesday British Customs' officers spotted the coaster off the east coast of Britain and she was challenged near Dover as hour later but again refused orders to pull into port.

Finally the Royal Navy frigate HMS *Seyla* intercepted the coaster off the Isle of Wight. She was boarded eventually by officers from the Customs' cutter *Searcher* and the crew refused to disclose their nationalities or the ship's name and movements.

## Support for Hurd's ban on drinking in public

By Anthony Hodges

The ban on drinking in public announced by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, has been welcomed in the six areas where the experiment will run for two years.

The idea started in Coventry, in the West Midlands, where drink-related violence made people wary of visiting the town centre and trade was suffering.

The city council, police, Licensed Victuallers' Association, brewery representatives and transport concerns decided to take action led by the Chamber of Commerce.

The result was a by-law, which comes into effect on November 1, banning all drinking in the open in the city centre, with a £100 maximum

fine for anyone convicted of breaking the by-law. Police also patrol the area around the 122 central licensed premises, and officials are considering running buses until 3am and increasing the number of taxi ranks in the city centre.

Identity cards may also be introduced for 18 and 19-year-olds to avoid friction when they are barred from public houses because licences believe them to be under age.

Superintendent Bill Guest of Coventry police is enthusiastic about the experiment. "I am confident it will enhance the quality of life for people visiting the city centre", he said.

On Wednesday Mr Hurd announced the experiment would be extended to Chester, Bath, Scar-

borough, North Yorkshire, St Austell and Newquay in Cornwall and Aldershot and Farnborough in Hampshire.

Mr John Prebble, chief executive of Scarborough borough council said problems were caused mainly by a minority of summer visitors intent on drinking to excess. He said the by-law would take effect early next year and he thought other seaside towns would watch the experiment with interest.

In Bath, one of England's main tourist cities, the centre was being spoiled by drunken vagrants and youngsters. Mr Clive Abbott, the council's chief executive, said the city was therefore delighted to join the experiment. Chester faced a similar problem and was also pleased to be involved, Miss Joyce Williams, dep-

uty secretary and solicitor of the city council, said.

Visitors to the town centres at St Austell and Newquay were being intimidated by hard-drinking youths, Mr Graham Wigglesworth, solicitor and administrator of Restormel, borough council, said. The new by-law would give police additional power to deal with them.

Mr Andrew Colver, chief committee officer of Rushmore borough council, covering Aldershot and Farnborough, said councillors had already set up a working party on alcohol abuse when they heard of the experiment. Although the area did not have a severe problem, he said, under the experiment it could be dealt with before it got out of hand.

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# Jilted student sent poisoned chocolates to former boy friend

By David Sapelet

A jilted student who tried to poison her former lover and his new girl friend with a St Valentine's Day box of chocolates laced with mercury was given a conditional discharge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Julienne Cole, aged 24, a medical student, tried to "punish" her former boy friend and the new woman in his life by following an idea she had got from an Agatha Christie novel, the court heard.

Fuelled with jealousy, she telephoned the poisons department of her college to gather information on the effects of mercury and then left an expensive box of chocolates — along with a Valentine's card — at the north London home of her former lover, Mr Benjamin Benwell-Palmer, aged 26, who was sharing with Miss Joanne Atkinson, aged 24, a schoolteacher.

Mr Geoffrey Carey, for the prosecution, said that the plan misfired when Miss Atkinson realized that the 1lb box had been tampered with. She bit into one chocolate which tasted strange and, when Mr Benwell-Palmer broke open all of them, he found globules of mercury in each.

Cole, a third-year student at the College of Osteopathy in Hampstead, pleaded guilty yesterday to attempting maliciously to administer mercury with intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy.

She had been going out with Mr Benwell-Palmer, a film editor, for five years between 1982 and 1987, Mr Carey said. At the beginning of this year, Mr Benwell-Palmer struck up

a new relationship with Miss Atkinson which made Cole "extremely jealous."

She used the idea from the Agatha Christie book she obtained at her local library to teach them a lesson, Mr Carey said.

"She discovered the consumption of mercury would cause severe stomach pain, diarrhoea and vomiting. But the whole effect would only last for a couple of days."

Cole separated the base from the box and squirted the mercury inside with a syringe.

She revealed the chocolates and wrapped them in a parcel, putting on a stamp and forging a postmark.

Mr David Farrington, for the defence, said Mr Benwell-Palmer was Cole's first and only real love.

"But she rather stupidly had a fling with another young man and when she realized it was a dreadful mistake she tried to get back with Mr Benwell-Palmer, hoping to spend her life with him."

"But he had found Miss Atkinson and did not want to resume his association with Cole."

Mr Farrington said Cole then came up with the "madcap" scheme to deliver poisoned chocolates to the couple.

He added: "Thankfully she has now firmly hit her problems on the head and sorted herself out."

"This is an exceptionally sad case. She lost her father at a very young age and did not particularly have any relationships with young men until she met Mr Benwell-Palmer. They had an exceptionally

good relationship for five years. No sooner had she met him and she wanted to spend the rest of her life with him. We are dealing with a young lady who had by this stage got herself a substantial mental problem."

He said further support from the social services would probably be required for Cole.

In her statement, read to the court, Cole said: "I wanted to give them stomach pains and vomiting for at least a couple of days. I do not know what compelled me to do it. I just kept saying to myself 'you must be mad, you must be mad'."

"I am really sorry about it now. I guess I wanted to hurt them — but only temporarily. I have suffered so much lately and been emotionally disturbed. I think I must have lost my mind."

Cole's sister Anne, a physiotherapist, told the court: "Since July, Julienne has improved dramatically. She is far more outgoing and in my opinion, a happier person than she has ever been. She is sleeping better and paying more attention to her appearance. She is seeing a doctor at least once a week."

Her guardian, Mr Andrew Harvey, a barrister, was also in court to give her support.

Mr Justice Auld, giving her a conditional discharge for one year, said: "Your appearance here today and the events leading up to it have been acutely distressing for you."

"It is clear that your broken relationship affected you very deeply. Nevertheless it was a foolish thing to do. It must have been frightening for a time for the recipient."

## Duchess stranded as hovercraft fails

The Duke and Duchess of York were left stranded and adrift in stormy waters during their Australian visit when their hovercraft broke down yesterday (Christopher Morris writes from Brisbane).

The Duchess was later greeted by a kaala in Brisbane (right) as royal officials and Australian police ordered an investigation.

Fears that the \$1 million vessel may have been sabotaged were aroused after an identical hovercraft near by being used as a back-up also broke down at the same time in the Brisbane river.

Last night police ordered the hovercraft to be hauled out of the water so that forensic scientists and marine engineers could determine whether the vessel had been tampered with.

The drama began as the royal couple were on their way to St Helena Island, 10 miles off the coast, which was once a penal settlement.

There were 22 VIPs accompanying the Duke and the Duchess on what should have been a pleasant 40-minute cruise but which turned into quite an ordeal.

Suddenly almost half way to the island the hovercraft began to vibrate and a loud bang was heard by the passengers. The starboard engine had failed and although there was still power in the second engine it was insufficient in the heavy seas as the vessel began to drift.

The captain headed for the shore and the hovercraft was eventually beached at Pinkenba, an industrial suburb of Brisbane, much to the surprise and delight of a handful of local residents on the beach.

The Duke of York walked into the local bait and tackle shop, a pink painted corrugated iron shack, to buy some ice cream.

Later they were driven back to Brisbane, where in the afternoon they visited Expo 88.



## Scarman advocates 'quality reading'

Too many students arrive at university without the "habit of reading serious prose", says Lord Scarman, Chancellor of Warwick University.

As a freshman at Brasenose College in 1930 he took advantage of *The Times's* first student discount scheme — the Presspass — to begin a habit which has lasted a lifetime.

"Since then I have read *The Times* on every day that it has been published, except for a short time during the war. I regard *The Times* as a superb newspaper of record and of opinion. I do not always agree with its opinions but then *The Times* does not expect everybody to agree with it."

"It is immensely important that students should read a quality newspaper. The trouble today is that too many young people come to university without the habit of reading serious prose."

Today *The Times* is once again available to full-time students at a discount rate through Presspass. Applicants receive a year's supply of tokens to be handed to their newsagent giving an on-the-spot saving of 50 per cent.

Compos, page 14

## Portfolio

### PLUS Accumulator

Railways will benefit from yesterday's £4,000 Portfolio competition, which was won by Mr Robert Danton, aged 56, a health authority manager, of Starbarn Road, Winterbourne, Bristol.

"My passion is model railways and it's an expensive hobby", Mr Danton said. He plans also to spend some of his winnings on a family holiday.

## Hospital consultant programme

### Ten-year plan in jeopardy

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Underfunding has threatened government plans to increase the number of hospital consultants and create better career prospects for junior doctors, the British Medical Association said yesterday.

The BMA consultants' committee has written to Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Secretary of State for Health, expressing concern that the plans, agreed jointly by health ministers, regional health authority chairmen and the joint consultants' committee, are in danger of foundering.

Mr Paddy Ross, committee chairman, said recently published figures on consultant manpower showed that when the plan to increase the number of consultant posts each year by 2 per cent was drawn up in 1986, many consultant posts were unfilled.

Mr Ross said that adversely affected the expansion rate by reducing it to a 1.48 per cent rise the next year. There were 14,800 consultants in posts in England and Wales in September 1987, compared with 14,584 in September 1986.

The significance of these figures showing the percentage decrease means that the consultants' expansion programme has been shown to be a "defective" scheme, Mr Ross said yesterday.

"The trend is continuing among financially hard-pressed health authorities that are not filling approved consultant posts — whether by not advertising new posts or by freezing those that become vacant. It puts the 10-year plan in jeopardy."

Mr Ross said the secretary of state should keep his side of the bargain and ensure that each authority fulfilled its commitment.

"Once again, the reason can be traced directly to the continued underfunding of the health service, particularly the hospital sector."

Junior doctors were also concerned about the latest figures and their significance for medical staffing. "The only way out of the medical manpower morass is to lead with consultant expansion", Dr Graeme McDonald, chairman of the BMA's hospital junior staff committee, said.

A health education video, aimed at reducing the number of avoidable deaths from cervical cancer among Asian women in Britain, was launched yesterday.

Research has shown that only 35 per cent of such women ask for a cervical smear test, although the incidence of the disease in them is at least as high as in the overall British population.

The video, available in five Asian languages as well as English, explains the test and how to get it. It is being offered to doctors, health centres and local organizations, and is available from the Health Education Video Unit, Clinical Sciences Building, Leicester Royal Infirmary, PO Box 65, Leicester LE2 7LX. It costs £20, plus tax.

## Father wins battle to stop daughter's burial

By Ian Smith

A father whose daughter died during a party in Saudi Arabia nine years ago has won his battle to prevent her being buried.

Mr Ronald Smith is convinced that his daughter Helen, a nurse, was murdered.

Yesterday Leeds City Council's municipal services committee agreed it would not implement legal powers under the Public Health Act to bury the body which is in a city mortuary.

A council statement said: "This is the end of our attempt to bring this sad story to a final end."

"It is now up to Mr Smith to pursue any further line of inquiry he thinks fit."

An inquest jury in Leeds six years ago returned an open verdict after witnesses told how Miss Smith, aged 23, died when she fell from a sixth floor balcony in Jeddah during a late-night medical party. In

spite of failing to uncover any evidence to back up his belief that Miss Smith was thrown from the balcony, Mr Smith has continued his crusade.

He has been forced to retire from his job because of continued attempts to find fresh evidence.

He has refused repeated requests from his estranged wife to give permission for their daughter to receive a Christian burial.

Mr Smith said he was both relieved and encouraged by the council decision which he interpreted as meaning he had its full backing to continue.

He maintained that the council's decision over the burial had thwarted "a diabolical plot" to destroy the evidence. What lay in the mortuary, said Mr Smith, was not the body of his daughter but bones and tissue which would provide vital clues.

## Jury out today in rape trial

The jury in the "Babes in the Wood" rape trial at the Central Criminal Court will retire today to consider its verdict.

Wael Mhawari Kabariti, aged 21, a Jordanian student at Greenwich Technical College, has denied raping a girl aged 14 who was lost in London after travelling from her home in Co Durham to see Peter Howitt star in the pantomime *Babes in the Wood* at the Palladium.

The court has been told during the two-week trial that Mr Kabariti allegedly took her back to a bedsitter in Lewisham, south-east London, when she thought she was being taken to King's Cross, where she wanted to catch a train home.

The girl staggered out of the bedsitter where she was allegedly raped and sought help from two men, only to suffer a further double rape.

## Mobile home gets an official push

By Robin Young

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, will start to bring the house down today. Not just any house, and certainly not the House of Commons, where his contributions on motorway contrailflows and rail delays seldom give occasion to smile.

The house which Mr Channon intends to attack today is a timber-framed seventeenth-century farmhouse that belongs to Mr Charles Smith-Ryland, Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire.

His office is that it stands plumb in the way of the Gaydon section of the M40 extension from Oxford to Birmingham. At a cost of £116,000 it is to be moved, beam by beam and brick by brick, from one side of its farmland to the other, so that the road may pass unimpeded.

Though Grade II the Department of Transport could, if it wished, have knocked it flat and left it at that — compensating Mr Smith-Ryland from the public purse.

The Lord-Lieutenant argued that the house, albeit not his home and until recently let to tenants, was worth preserving. The department agreed to bear the expense of dismantling the house and reas-

sembling it 65 yards from its present location. The work is to be undertaken by Messrs Lifford Bridgeman of Lichfield, specialists in handling historic houses.

It has been a subject of some debate, what Mr Channon's precise role in the house removal should be. The transport secretary agreed to launch the project while in the Midlands on other business. It was thought yesterday that he might take off the first tile, or remove the front door. He will not, though, be allowed to dislodge the first brick. They probably feared that, as a politician, he might drop it.

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# Hurd told policy on manpower will end 'bobby on the beat'

By Stewart Tisdler

Britain's chief constables last night warned the Home Secretary that government policy on police manpower will lead to a crisis that would destroy the tradition of the "bobby on the beat".

Unless the Government adopts a more flexible approach to police manpower demands, commanders will be forced to withdraw patrols from the streets and provide merely emergency policing.

The warning to Mr Douglas Hurd came from Mr Roger Birch, Chief Constable of Sussex and president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, as the minister joined the country's chief constables for a dinner at the association's annual conference in Preston, Lancashire.

In a toughly worded speech supported by the Police Federation and the Police Superintendents' Association, Mr Birch told the minister that two choices existed on the road to maintaining law and order. One led to traditional policing, the other towards a "cheaper" but largely unexplored route of reactive policing. Mr Birch said: "Our

joint concern is that against our better judgement the icy doctrine of efficiency and effectiveness is pushing us with an accelerating pace down the wrong road.

The best bobby will not always be very efficient but in the long term he is most effective."

There was great public clamour for more policemen to patrol the streets but, Mr Birch said, "The public is crying out for something we can no longer in truth deliver."

Mr Birch said his speech was prompted by Mr Hurd's recent announcement at a police conference that the police could not have all the manpower it wanted and plans were being made for new Home Office guidance on deciding increases.

Mr Birch told the Home Secretary that although the Government spoke of the increases it had given the police since 1979, when the public read about them they were bewildered. If so much had been given to the police why was there no policeman in their village, and how could drunken hooligans make their

lives a misery? The extra 13,000 officers had in fact been soaked up trying to bring the police up to a strength set 20 years ago.

Mr Birch said: "When we mention resources in the corridors of power it is hinted to us it would be unwise to protest too loudly."

It was suggested the police had been treated generously yet police performance was getting worse and chief constables should be better managers. The chief constable said: "This line of argument is grossly unfair and offensive."

The police had coped with huge changes and their efforts should not be judged by crime rates alone. Seventy-five per cent of police work involved helping the public in many ways unconnected with detecting crime.

Mr Birch's speech is the latest in a long-running battle between chief constables and the Home Office to increase the strength of forces. Chief officers have become increasingly unhappy with the Home Office system of allowing only partial increases and ignoring what police say are reasonable requirements.

## Seals tested with vaccine to stop virus



Mr David Clarke, a vet, preparing to inject one of the four seals at a sanctuary in Docking, Norfolk, yesterday with a vaccine to combat the canine distemper virus killing thousands of common seals. The Dutch vaccine, Kavak ID, has already been given to three healthy common seal pups at a sanctuary at Iwerkeithing, in Fife. The tests will assess immunity before a mass immunisation programme. This season, about 1,820 seals have died from the virus in British waters.

## Solicitors endorse reform manifesto

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs  
Correspondent

Solicitors in England and Wales yesterday endorsed a policy manifesto for the next year in which they will press for the right to take cases in the crown court and may seek legislation to end the statutory ban on contingency fees.

The manifesto, agreed by the council of the Law Society, warns solicitors of the pressing need to move into new markets of work.

The Government's Green Paper on restrictive trade practices "indicates clearly that the Government is unlikely to support a profession which does not seek to move with the times", it says.

The future of the profession, it says, depends on its "ability to change and to lift standards of competence".

High on the agenda for the next year is "preparing solicitors to exercise rights of audience in higher courts"; and improving solicitors' training, possibly merging it with that for barristers.

Last week Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, urged the Bar to look again at the areas of work now its "sole preserve", such as the crown court, to see if these were still justified.

## Police network to link investigations

By Our Crime Reporter

A national police computer network which will link major investigations in different forces and detect patterns of crime across the country is being planned by the Home Office.

Announcing the plan yesterday at the conference of chief constables, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said the network would produce "a wire web" to catch criminals or hooligans.

The network, known as the police national network, would operate in conjunction with the police national computer, which is being updated.

At present, forces cannot routinely reach each other's computers. They can only pass information through the national computer system, which causes delays.

The new national network would allow forces to tap into each other's computers so that detectives could compare

cases they were investigating with cases being checked by neighbouring forces.

The network would also enable police to link up the Holmes systems introduced for major investigations.

Police could also check crime-reporting systems being introduced and uncover patterns of crime or even detect criminals moving across the country.

The network, protected by special codes, opens up a wider use of computerized information libraries, Mr Hurd said.

Police might be able to make use of a national automatic fingerprint system and national collections of photographs of convicted criminals or stolen property.

The Home Office hopes to introduce the network during the next decade and a consultant is being appointed to examine a possible system.

## Highpoint prepares to receive life prisoners

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Amid strong protests, the first of the 40 prisoners serving life sentences who are to be housed at Highpoint low-security prison in Suffolk are about to arrive there.

Their transfer to the prison, where Lester Piggott is serving three years for tax fraud, coincides with an internal inquiry being conducted by Mr John Hunter, the governor, into an alarming number of escapes.

Nineteen prisoners have absconded from the prison in the past six months alone. Only eight have been recaptured.

The 40 prisoners serving life for murder and other serious offences are to be housed at Highpoint within the next two years.

Mr Brian Atkinson, a local councillor, said: "I think this is disgusting. A child of five, could break out of Highpoint. Residents were told when the prison opened that it would hold harmless offenders."

Members of the local community would not feel safe and some might even move away, he said.

Police Superintendent Stewart Chapman, who is in charge of the Sudbury and Haverhill areas, said: "We have had a number of worried calls from the local community objecting to the plan. Obviously they are conscious of the high number of break-outs at Highpoint and I can understand their concern."

"However, I have heard nothing to suggest the lifers are in the highly dangerous

category, and I don't think it will be as bad as everyone seems to imagine."

"So far as the police are concerned, we are neither happy nor angry by what has happened. The police just act according to what is decided by other people."

"If the governor of Highpoint thinks a prisoner is dangerous, he can reject that person. Mind you, it should not come to that because the Home Office has worked out what calibre of criminal goes to what calibre of prison."

A Home Office spokesman said the plan was designed to give the long-term prisoners a fair chance of rehabilitation.

"The governor is at liberty to reject any prisoner he considers unsuitable."

Mr Hunter said: "We are satisfied that the long-term prisoners will not be of any threat to the community."

"They are all nearing the end of their sentences and have too much at stake to try to escape."

Highpoint has been designated as one of the category C prisons suitable to hold life sentence prisoners. Category C is the lowest security category for a closed prison.

Meanwhile police yesterday recaptured Anthony Evans, a Highpoint prisoner serving four years for drug offences, who escaped on Tuesday night.

Stephen Windsor, aged 22, serving three years for burglary, is still at large after escaping on Monday.

## Children urged to help waterway regeneration

By Ian Smith

Children are to be given lessons in a floating classroom to encourage them to help revitalize canals and rivers in the North-west.

Lessons aboard Kittiwake, a broad-beamed canal boat moored alongside Wigan Pier, began yesterday to try and persuade youngsters in 6,000 schools to undertake water-side projects as part of the £4 billion Mersey Basin Campaign.

The campaign, which aims to stimulate economic regeneration in the North-west and is supported by the European Commission, hopes to clean all of rivers and streams in the

Mersey Basin, to encourage waterside developments and persuade the community to cherish its watercourse. It wants to do this by enlisting the help of teachers and pupils along waterways from the Pennines to the Irish Sea.

Teaching packs distributed to primary and secondary schools will encourage pupils to become involved in a range of waterside projects.

Mr Phil Barton, manager of the campaign's Voluntary Sector Network, said it was hoped the pilot scheme would lead to water-based project work being included in the new national teaching curriculum.

## WHEN THE CHIPS ARE DOWN

... sufficient quantities of semiconductors to maintain its computer production this year.

Only three weeks ago, the company said that deliveries of a new business computer range it was launching were being held up by the acute memory chip shortages which have hit equipment manufacturers throughout the world.

"There is no good done by sitting around, whimpering and hoping that the problem will come right," said Mr Alan Sugar, Amstrad's chairman, yesterday.

"We had to be decisive and do something."

He added that the company had also...

Alan Sugar quoted in the  
Financial Times  
Wednesday, 5th October

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## King's Cross inquest

## LRT agrees to pay the legal costs for families of victims

By Paul Valley

The London Regional Transport board has agreed to pay the legal fees of the barrister representing the families of those who died in the King's Cross fire last November.

Mr Charles Pugh, counsel for five families, made the announcement at the inquest on the fire's 31 fatalities yesterday. He said the decision had been made in accordance with a request by social workers.

Relatives of the deceased said they were "amazed but delighted" at London Transport's change of heart.

Mrs Mary Groombridge, who lost her mother in the disaster, said: "I think they have finally realized how distressed the families have been."

Earlier, the policeman most severely injured in the fire broke down at the inquest as he recalled trying to save a burning victim.

Police Constable Stephen Hanson said he had a sense of foreboding before the initial flames at King's Cross suddenly erupted into a devastating, lethal fireball.

He was the only officer in the ticket hall when the fireball flared up an escalator and filled the station concourse.

"I heard a whoosh and saw a ball of fire," he said. "It knocked me down. I had a great sense of panic in my hands. I was on the floor and looked towards the Victoria Line and saw passengers crouching down. I said to the

others: 'follow me'. Within seconds the flames had curled round, gone right round the booking hall and back to me.

"I was on my hands and knees and crawled to the barrier that I had left open," he said.

"I knew I would not get through in time. I vaulted the barrier. The heat really took its toll at that moment. I thought I was going to die because it was so hot."

"As I crawled along the floor there was a body in front of me. To this day I don't know if it was a man or a woman. I tried to take hold of the person."

At that point PC Hanson was unable to continue. He put his head in his hands, one of which, 10 months after the fire, was still covered by a surgical glove. He seemed to fight back tears.

"I tried to pull the person along..." He broke off again.

"I tried but my hands just could not physically keep hold of the person."

"I tried to stand up. I made one last ditch attempt to get out of the ticket hall. I felt my way along the wall. I found my way by punching the wall with my right hand. I punched a window which I put my hand through."

"I got to a corridor and I screamed. If anyone can hear me, for God's sake come this way. I realized if I didn't get out then I was going to die."

Earlier, Mrs Olive Bonham, of north London, said she was one of the first passengers to

recognize the seriousness of the fire. She hesitated at the foot of the escalator under which the fire began.

"I looked up and saw there was a haze. Then I thought I was imagining it and started to walk up," she said.

About half way up she realized that a fire was raging beneath one of the escalator steps.

"I saw a very deep fire that had been going on for some time. Not a light fire but something that reminded me of machinery on fire. It was very deep and full-bodied, as if you opened the door to a furnace and saw solid flame."

"I ran back down the escalator shouting: 'There's a fire!'"

At the bottom, she and another woman tried to prevent fellow travellers from mounting the escalator but were pushed out of the way.

She then rushed up a parallel escalator to the ticket office. "By that time smoke and a few little flames were coming out of the handrail. I told people, 'It's a dangerous situation. I think it's going to explode!'" she said.

"I tried to warn people but it seemed to be ineffective. They were still pouring down the escalator even though flames were coming out of the top."

"I am sure that they all felt like me, that everything would be taken care of, that there'd be some kind of system, that we would be protected."

The inquest continues today.

## Striking a chord with young patients



Jessica O'Leary, a violinist with the Orchestra of The World, helps Lucy Harley, aged five, play a tune during a visit by the musicians to patients at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, yesterday. The orchestra is hoping to raise £1 million for the hospital with a gala concert at the Royal Albert Hall in London next Monday (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## Crowded train protest by driver

By Ian Smith

Railwaymen renewed demands for passenger limits on all trains last night after a driver refused to move an overcrowded commuter train.

Their demands for legislation to "prevent minor incidents becoming major tragedies" was made as British Rail launched an inquiry into an incident at Piccadilly Station in Manchester.

For more than 30 minutes passengers stood, according to some commuters, "crushed like sardines" on an Inter City train bound for Sheffield while the driver argued with a rail official who insisted that the train leave the station.

The perturbed driver insisted the train was unsafe and his claims were supported by passengers, who described conditions as like an "unsafe cattle truck". The train eventually left the station in spite of the protests.

British Rail apologised to inconvenienced commuters but denied crowded trains were unsafe.

"We do not accept that crowded trains mean danger. Our rolling stock is designed to ensure the safety of all commuters should an incident occur and it would be no more difficult evacuating a crowded train than one carrying few passengers", an official said.

However the National Union of Railwaymen accused British Rail of a cavalier attitude and spoke of the disaster that could easily occur if a grossly overcrowded train were involved in any accident.

Guards concerned with overcrowding had been threatened with disciplinary action for refusing to take out trains, the union said.

## Property speculation is on the wane

By Vivien Goldsmith, Family Money Editor

The psychology of the housing market has changed and speculative buying has decreased, the Halifax Building Society says.

The society says buyers no longer expect large increases in the value of property. "There is less of a rush to buy simply to avoid being outbid."

The number of home-buyers has fallen from the levels of early summer and is now 20 per cent down on a year ago.

But while there has been a switch from a sellers' market to a buyers' market, the Halifax does not expect house prices to drop. "In no area is there evidence of falling prices or of any 'crash' in the

housing market", the report says.

There are significant differences between different regions of the country. The heat is off London and the South-east and a "ripple effect" is pushing house prices up more rapidly in other regions.

Prices are climbing most strongly in the West Midlands, where they have risen by 54.5 per cent over the past year.

In East Anglia, house prices have risen by 54.5 per cent - but the average price of a house in the West Midlands is still under £56,000, while in East Anglia, the average home costs more than £75,000.

By the end of next year, the Halifax

expects house price rises nationally to be down to 10 per cent a year.

The Halifax survey period includes the first rise in home loan rates on August 1, but not this month's mortgage jump.

With the average house in the UK now costing almost £62,300 - compared with £47,800 a year ago - first-time buyers are finding it difficult to enter the market. Their demand for mortgages last month was down by more than a third compared with September 1987.

Consumer spending on home security reached a record £175 million last year, £35 million more than the previous 12 months, a Mintel report says.

## Hinkley Point inquiry

## CEGB presses nuclear case

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Central Electricity Generating Board was 80 per cent dependent on coal and diversification was essential, a board official told the Hinkley Point C public inquiry yesterday.

Mr Frank Jenkin, the board's corporate director of strategic studies, said in written evidence to the hearing at Causton, near Bridgwater, that there were three occasions of serious interruption to fuel supplies. All arose from industrial action in the British coal industry, he submitted.

In 1972 there were two disconnections; in 1974, electricity demand was reduced by the three-day week; and in 1984 and 1985, maintaining supplies in the coal dispute cost £2,000 million on the normal fuel bill by burning large amounts of oil.

Mr Jenkin said that showed the distinction between having sufficient electricity gen-

erating plant and in having enough of the various fuels to secure supplies: coal, oil and nuclear fuel.

Supporting the board's case for the £1.5 billion Hinkley Point C power station to be based on a pressurized water reactor, he argued that since the CEGB is 80 per cent dependent on coal, diversification into other types of fuel was essential.

Nuclear energy was the leading contender because it provided a potentially large resource that could be developed in a timely way.

He suggested if Hinkley Point C was justified now on grounds of diversity in providing non-fossil fuel, then it should, in principle also be justified if the privatization legislation for the electricity industry failed.

That view of non-fossil fuel energy supply was challenged earlier by Mr John Jackson, of

the Railway Conservation Society. He said he did not see very much diversity around, such as the possibility of developing a Severn Barrage.

In response, Mr Derek Davis, a member of the electricity generating board, said: "Diversity is a national policy and not a local policy."

"Therefore, the Severn Barrage has to be judged not in the context of a local diversity contribution, but in the context of a national diversity contribution."

Mr Davis said the generating board intended to show that Hinkley Point C compared economically with the Severn Barrage.

Rather than wait for the results of the barrage study, it wanted to pursue Hinkley Point C, with a possible investment later in a barrage project.

The inquiry continues today.

## Churches in recruiting drive

By Clifford Langley, Religious Affairs Editor

All the main Christian denominations in England are cooperating for the first time in a national membership recruitment campaign which was launched yesterday.

Advertisements will be placed in the national press, women's magazines and other journals, and posters and leaflets will be available in such places as public libraries inviting the public to respond by telephone or post.

The first advertisement, which will appear in the next few weeks, states: "There is 1 who really cares", with an address and phone number.

People who respond will receive a free copy of St Luke's Gospel and be asked if their names can be passed to an appropriate church in their

area. Where there is a need for specialized help, they will be put in contact with counselling agencies run by the churches.

In a similar campaign in Scotland about one in five inquirers asked to be put in touch with a church in their neighbourhood.

The Christian Enquiry Agency, inaugurated yesterday at a meeting at St Bride's, Fleet Street, is backed by charitable funds and run by a committee of representatives of churches, including the Church of England, the Salvation Army, the Baptist Union and Africa-Caribbean churches.

It will be the first time such bodies as the Roman Catholic Church and the Evangelical Alliance have cooperated of-

ficially. The Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Catholic Inquiry Centre, the two main church bodies with experience of national advertising campaigns, have helped to devise the style of publicity.

The campaign follows the success of a similar scheme in Scotland which has been running for two years.

Inquiries thought appropriate for the Roman Catholic Church or the Church of England will be forwarded to the relevant diocese and then passed to the local clergy. Other inquiries will be forwarded through the national headquarters of each church.

The Christian Enquiry Agency is at Inter-Church House, 35, Lower Marsh, London SE1; phone (01) 620 0718.

## Weekend food prices

## Variety of carrots for every need

Safeway supermarkets are soon to offer customers a choice of carrots. They can decide which variety - Parisienne Zino Mokun or the Supreme Chantenay or some other - to buy for their individual needs: to eat raw, cooked, for stews or to make juice. If you do not like the colour there will be yellow or white varieties too.

Carrots at 10p-25p a pound, superb cauliflowers 25p-30p each, courgettes 45p-60p, calabrese 40p-80p a pound, Brussels sprouts 20p-40p a pound, potatoes 9p-16p a pound and mushrooms 40p-75p a half pound are all home grown and good quality.

Celery is at 25p-50p a head, cucumbers are 30p-60p each, round lemons 18p-28p each and iceberg lettuce 40p-75p a head. Spring onions at 20p-30p a bunch, Jersey outdoor and hothouse tomatoes are

excellent salad buys. Grapes are abundant but the large juicy Italia variety at 35p-75p a pound and Thompson seedless at 45p-80p are marvellous value.

Top-quality English coxes at 45p-55p a pound and Worcester apples at 28p-50p are the best home-grown varieties. There are new season Granny Smiths and golden delicious from France at 30p-50p a pound.

Fresh fish prices have risen this week but quality and choice are excellent. Herring, mackerel and dab are the exceptions: they are down 3p-4p a pound. Dover sole is up 25p on the average price and lemon sole is up about 5p.

Beizam has launched four new recipe fish dishes: plaice fillet with lemon and dill sauce 280g for £1.69; plaice with smoked salmon sauce 400g for £1.89; fillets of cod with

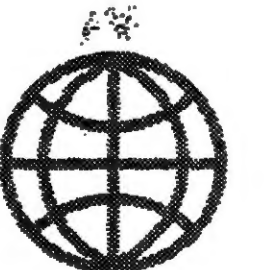
sparagans 300g for £1.59; and cod fillets with garlic and mushrooms 300g for £1.59. All can be baked.

British smoked streaky bacon costs about 99p a pound and best back rashers about £1.75. Smoked, and rindless bacon cost more.

Most beef cuts will be slightly dearer, the exceptions being topside, silverside and stewing beef at an average of £2.47 and £1.62 a pound respectively.

Forcib on the bone is an average £1.73 a pound and boneless brisket £1.78. Promotional beef offers include Asda braising steak at £1.69 a pound; Sainsbury's topside £1.78; and Tesco minced beef 98p.

Presto pork steaks are £1.58 a pound, Sainsbury's pork loin chop and chops £1.08. Safeway pork steaks £1.58 and Tesco pork loin steak £1.69.



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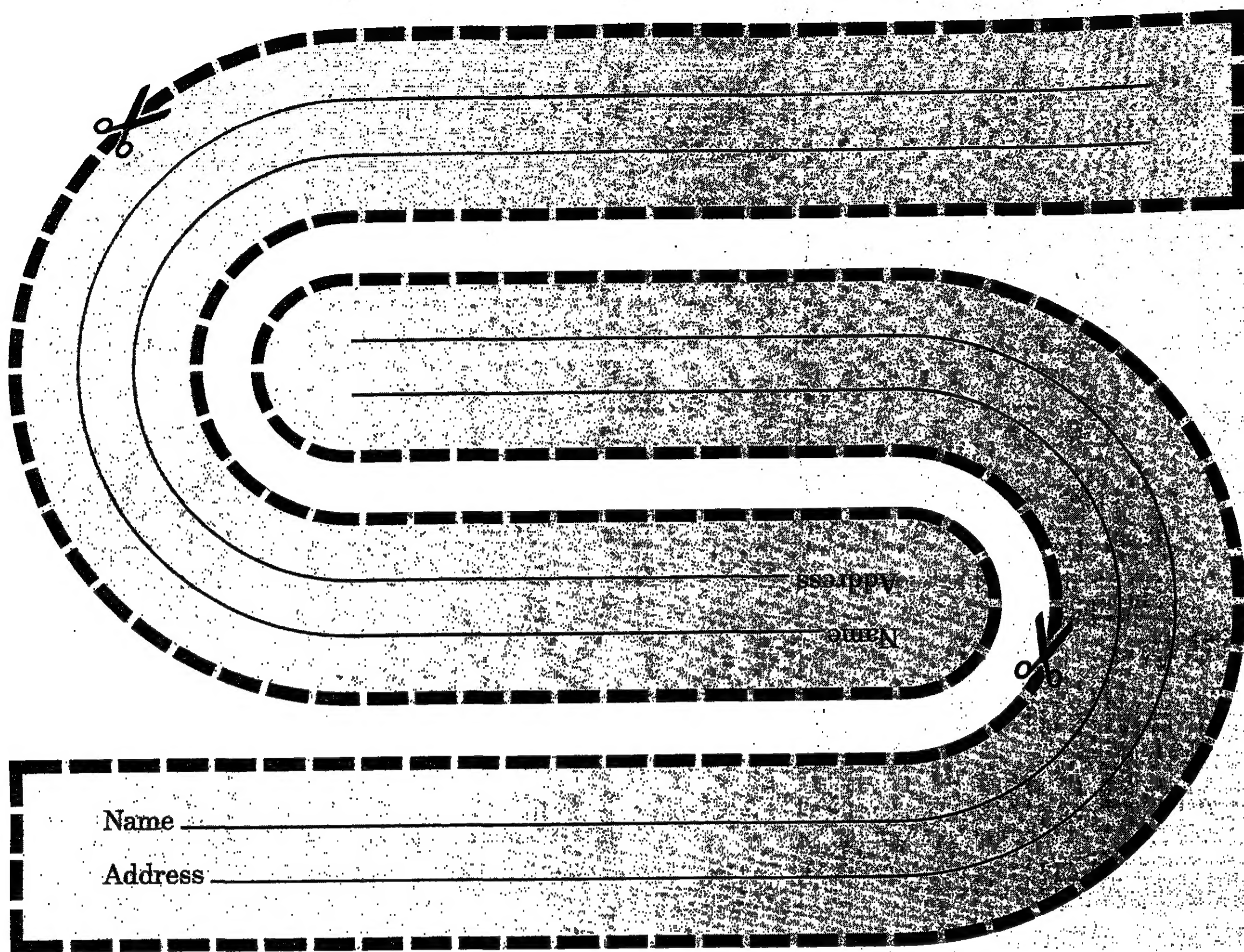
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## Yugoslav party machine gives way to demonstration of people's power

## Angry Serbs topple the leadership of Vojvodina province

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

The communist leadership of the Vojvodina region of Yugoslavia has been forced from office by an angry crowd of 100,000 that took to the streets demanding their resignation.

A few hours earlier, at an emergency meeting of the Presidium of the Serbian Communist Party, the leadership was accused of political offences amounting in essence to blocking constitutional changes in Serbia and obstructing an early solution to the problem of Serbs in the Kosovo region.

Convened after a crowd of protesters assembled in Novi Sad, the Vojvodina capital, to demand the immediate resignation of the local leadership, the Serbian Presidium supported the demonstrators and also called for a purge in the media and at lower levels in the party because of "opportunistic" attitudes and "irresponsible behaviour" which had ignored the demands of three million Serbs.

For the past two months, Serbs in Vojvodina have been ever more militantly supporting Serbia's call for control of its two autonomous

provinces, and have been rallying around the ambitious Serbian leader, Mr Slobodan Milosevic.

Having successfully brought down the Vojvodina leadership, his staunchest adversaries in the constitutional battle, Mr Milosevic has now rid himself of a serious obstacle in the way of an accord.

He has throughout the summer recruited the widest popular backing yet seen by organizing protest rallies around the theme that Serbs should have equality with Yugoslavia's other five constituent republics.

But he has now taken an important step forward in achieving his goal at the same time as he reinforced his personal position within the country's Communist leadership.

His next move is to convene on the one hand a Federal Central Committee meeting, at which he will be able to speak from a position of considerable strength, with almost the entire nation behind him, and the other radical moves against Albanian separatism in Kosovo. The next

step will come with the expected resignations of Albanian Communist functionaries in Kosovo, many of whom have been persistently the targets of vicious Serbian attacks at protest rallies.

For 24 hours, the Communist leadership of Vojvodina was under siege from the swelling crowd, which refused to listen to their pleas to wait until the next day, when the leadership's resignations would be tendered.

The protesters surrounded the regional party headquarters, accusing the Vojvodina leadership of corruption, of blocking reforms and of betraying Serbia by siding with Albanian separatists.

Attempts to address the crowd failed, and several leading local politicians were shouted down, abused and pelted with eggs of fruit juice.

Even though the protesters might eventually settle for a not probably promised, the Presidium to surround the Vojvodina leadership, thus leaving the final decision to the Serbian leadership.

But having secured victory,



Police keeping protesters from the party building in Novi Sad. The placard reads: "Serbia strong, Yugoslavia stronger".

there is a danger that the Serbs may be plunged as easily as they have been into a "half-and-half" state, to be obeyed, being the only man who enjoys their confidence.

A few days ago, it was enough for him to tell several thousand angry workers in

Belgrade to go back to work for them to do so. No one else who tried to persuade them was listened to; and the performance was repeated the next day when another angry group of workers came to the Federal Parliament demanding higher wages and the sacking of the Government. Mr Milosevic

now appears to be the only leader the Serbs can believe and who can produce results.

But Yugoslavia's problems are so complex and so enormous — economically, ethnically and politically — that it will take a long time for the reforms to begin to produce results. The constitutional

changes whereby Serbia would obtain full control over its two provinces will not, however, resolve any of the problems, including the one in Kosovo.

In that autonomous province, the Albanians represent an overwhelming ethnic majority and the two nations have yet to learn to co-exist.

## Scientist seeks Baker's help

From David Tytler, Education Editor, Akademgorodok, Siberia

Siberian scientists yesterday asked the British Government to help them develop and sell new chemicals which could be used in finding treatments for cancer.

Professor Yuri Tsvetkov, a leading researcher at the Siberian Academy of Sciences, told a delegation led by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, that they had produced a new strain of chemicals.

In a strong plea for assistance, Professor Tsvetkov, speaking at the Academy's headquarters in Akademgorodok, said: "We have hundreds of unique compounds, but we cannot sell them. Can you help us? Help us."

Sir David Phillips, Mr Baker's chief scientific adviser, said that work on nitrooxide compounds was already going on but that it was possible the Soviet scientists had made important new discoveries.

The compounds are used as trace elements to discover the nature of living cells and could be helpful in medical research, particularly into forms of cancer.

It is only in the last three months that Soviet scientists have been allowed to embark on joint ventures with Western countries and little is known about their work at present.

Mr Baker said: "I am sure British companies can help. The first thing is to discover exactly what they have achieved and to send scientists from Britain to assess the work."

"We will need more visits here to discover what else is going on and what can be exploited."

"It may be that they have also made useful discoveries in the search for oil after their work to find ways of extracting oil from beneath the Siberian permafrost. We may well be able to set up joint ventures, but we need to know much more."

Sir David, a biochemist, said: "Nitroxides are useful in examining complex molecular structures. The Russians clearly think they have discovered something special."

It is likely that Amersham International, the privatized commercial offshoot of the Atomic Research Centre at Harwell, will be asked to assist in the evaluation.

## Soviet changes split East bloc Kremlin's new manifesto

From Richard Bassett, Budapest

The congratulatory telegrams arriving for Mr Gorbachev from Eastern Europe this week conceal, beneath their protest sentiments, varying degrees of enthusiasm for his success in becoming the first Kremlin ruler since Stalin to hold, in theory at least, so many of the reins of power.

For the Hungarians, always nervous that change in Moscow will act as a brake on their reforms, a widespread sigh of relief can be heard echoing round the ministries of trade and foreign affairs.

"This is an historic occasion," one Hungarian official said. "There will be no stopping us now."

The Hungarians, who have pushed their standards of living higher each year have more than any other Eastern bloc country to lose from a setback to Mr Gorbachev in Moscow.

Budapest arouses much jealousy in more conservative quarters of the communist world, and Mr Karoly Grosz, the Hungarian Prime Minister, is all too aware of his country's dependence on Mr Gorbachev's success.

In Poland, General Jaruzelski, who recently made extravagant efforts to

celebrate the 25th anniversary of the rubber shoulders with Mr Gorbachev, his successor, will also be generally relieved at the recent Kremlin changes. The removal of Mr Gorbachev would damage General Jaruzelski.

For the other countries of Eastern Europe — East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria — Mr Gorbachev's seemingly unassailable position is regarded with suspicion by bureaucrats rigidly opposed to any change. It is hard to see at this stage how the developments in Moscow can affect the entrenched old guard.

Mr Nicolae Ceausescu's regime in Romania is grotesquely opposed to everything Mr Gorbachev stands for. It is extremely unlikely that last week's events in Moscow will affect the plight of the Romanian people, although they continue to hope that Mr Gorbachev will one day have the courage to bring the Ceausescu clan to heel.

In East Germany, Herr Erich Honecker, along with every East German official, continues to see perestroika as a term irrelevant to East German society. East Germany's meagre but, by Soviet standards, impressive economic track record, reinforces its powers of

inertia. Herr Honecker is something of a moderate, and it is clear that Moscow will be unwilling to rock so vulnerable a boat as East Germany until signs of a new generation of leaders appear.

Just how long it could take for such a generation to appear, let alone take power, in a country which insists glasnost is wrongly illustrated by Czechoslovakia. There, a subtle policy of talking about glasnost and perestroika but doing little about them has set back any hopes Mr Gorbachev might have cherished for swift change in the heart of Europe.

In Bulgaria, Mr Gorbachev will continue to be checked by the sluggish Balkan pace of change.

MOSCOW: — President Ceausescu, adamant that his country does not need Kremlin-style reforms, has told President Gorbachev during a visit to Moscow that Romania was transformed two decades ago, after he assumed power (Reuter reports).

In a joint communiqué published in Pravda yesterday, Mr Gorbachev said the Soviet party was "deeply convinced of the need for a thorough renewal of socialism". But Mr Ceausescu said there had already been radical changes in Romania in 1965.

From A Correspondent, Moscow

President Gorbachev's new ideology chief, Mr Vadim Medvedev, has already laid down the main lines of the "new thinking" which, presumably, is approved by the majority of the Politburo and can be regarded as the Communist Party's new political programme.

Speaking to a conference of social scientists from socialist countries, he made it clear that there was no question of following the philosophy put forward by Mr Yegor Ligachov, particularly concerning the concept of "class struggle" in foreign policy.

Mr Medvedev's speech, reprinted in Pravda, brought out the following points which he described as a "new conception of socialism":

- "Peaceful co-existence" is not a tactic of the moment, but a "long-term process".
- "Common human values" should take precedence over

"class struggles" in international relations.

- "Public debate" is not a question of "letting the genie out of the bottle".
- Glasnost is "the sword which heals the wounds it causes" — a direct quotation from Lenin.
- A real "pluralist" must take into account the "objective structure of society".
- Different socialist experiences in communist countries "are a source of enrichment".
- The economic and social example of the Western countries can provide "useful lessons" for reforms.
- The law of supply and demand "is an essential condition for efficient management of the economy".
- The ideas of "leasing" and "long-term contracts" should not be restricted to agriculture and services, but be extended to light and heavy industry.

This programme is at odds with the thesis put forward by Mr Yegor Ligachov in Gorky on August 5, and which was

refuted by Mr Aleksandr Yakovlev just a week later.

Mr Medvedev is thus approving the ideas of Mr Yakovlev, who has a commission on international affairs, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze.

● BUDAPEST: A two-day meeting organized by the Institute for World Economic Research ended yesterday in Sopron, western Hungary, with an agreement that it should become a free trade zone (Richard Bassett writes).

The announcement was made yesterday evening by officials from the Ministry of Finance and local party bosses.

The decision will convert what is already a favourite shopping area for tens of thousands of Austrians who live just across the frontier into an "island" of Western trade in a communist country.

The Hungarian leader, Mr Karoly Grosz, has often said that Hungary's programme of economic reform must bring free market forces into play.

## WORLD ROUNDUP

## Pentagon almost halves SDI costs

Washington — Bowing to congressional budget pressures in an election year, the Pentagon has all but halved the cost of initial deployment of the Strategic Defence Initiative to only \$69 billion (about £40 billion) from the \$115-billion previously estimated (Michael Binyon writes).

The announcement yesterday confirms a report in *The Times* earlier this week that Mr Frank Carlucci, the Defence Secretary, had commissioned a new study of ways to bring down the huge costs of the programme's space-based element. The Pentagon did not set a timetable for deployment, saying a decision would have to be made in the 1990s "contingent on adequate funding levels".

The study, drawn up by the Defence Acquisition Board, reduced the initial cost of space-based interceptors from \$32 billion to \$18 billion. A group under the SDI chief scientist, Dr O'Dean Judd, recommended halving the number of small defensive missiles based in space, increasing by 70 per cent the number of ground-based missiles.

## 'Iron Lady' visits

Mrs Thatcher yesterday received a visitor whose curriculum vitae could easily be mistaken for her own. Miss Eugenia Charles, the Prime Minister of Dominica, has been called the "Iron Lady of the Caribbean", but there are other links (Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent, writes).

Like Mrs Thatcher, she was called to the Bar in London in the early post-war years, subsequently entered politics and seems likely to complete a decade or more as Prime Minister. When she took office in July 1980, it was at the expense of the Dominica Labour Party.

## Chicago flights cut

New York — The US Civil Aviation Authority has ordered a cut in rush-hour air traffic at Chicago's main airport, one of the world's busiest, after a series of errors by over-taxed controllers (Charles Bremner writes).

The action has multiplied already serious rush-hour delays at O'Hare and the smaller Chicago Midway airport. Two errors last Friday and one on Sunday allowed airlines to bunch up on the approach to landing, breaking rules for the minimum safe distance of separation. A similar mistake was reported on Tuesday after the cuts went into effect.

## Boat people beaten

Hong Kong — Prison officers beat up nearly 100 Vietnamese boat people after a riot in a refugee camp, according to the report of a Government commission released yesterday (Chris Pomeroy writes).

The report criticised prison medical officials for making only cursory examinations after the incident at the Hei Ling Chau detention centre on July 19. Vietnamese detainees described how suspected leaders from a hut housing 648 single men, where the riot broke out after a dispute over meals, were segregated and beaten by staff in riot gear.

## US arbitration offer

Washington — The United States has proposed that certain disputes between Washington and Moscow be submitted to the World Court for arbitration the Reagan Administration promised to accept (Michael Binyon writes).

The proposal, in reply to Soviet suggestions that the five permanent Security Council members strengthen the court by accepting its jurisdiction in certain areas, comes two years after the US rejected a ruling upholding Nicaraguan complaints that the US had mined harbours. Britain and France have approved it. *The New York Times* reported.

## Chilean opposition celebrates Pinochet defeat

From Lake Sagor, Santiago

Thousands of opposition supporters took to the streets of Santiago in the early hours, yesterday, to celebrate the defeat of President Pinochet in the referendum to decide whether he should continue in power for another eight years.

The celebrations came after Señor Sergio Fernández, the Chilean Minister of the Interior, officially conceded that the Government had been beaten. Peaceful demonstrations footed car horns and chanted: "Pinochet is going to fall, he's going to fall."

The same rallying cry had been heard during countless anti-government protests in the past five years.

In smaller cities, such as Concepción in the south, more cautious voters cast their ballots, largely against General Pinochet, then waited tensely in their homes to see what would happen.

According to the opposition newspaper *Fortín Mapocho*, the military governor of Concepción announced that the armed forces would be out in the street and aiming to kill at the same time, as voting opened in the city.

Señor Loreto Muñoz, of the Humanist Party in Concepción, said that its scrutineers had had problems carrying out their duties. In at least one polling centre, officials had

attempted to convince blind voters to vote "yes".

Opposition returns by early yesterday indicated that the President had received about 39.9 per cent of the vote, with 57.8 per cent opposing him.

The Government gave the no-vote 53.31 per cent, compared with 44.34 per cent for General Pinochet. The official results, from the electoral service, were expected today.

General Fernando Matthei, of the Air Force, was the first junta member to recognize that the vote had gone against the official candidate, as he arrived for an emergency meeting of the junta and 15 Cabinet members early yesterday morning.

In his official announcement, Señor Fernández emphasized that only by respecting the Constitution could Chile's health and stability be preserved. Señor Patricio Aylwin, the president of the opposition Christian Demo-

cratic Party who officially announced the victory of the "no" vote, said that, despite the "adverse and unequal conditions" in which the plebiscite had taken place, the Chilean people have successfully expressed their rejection of the candidate, Augusto Pinochet.

Señor Aylwin said that it was time to end the period of confrontation and division in Chile, adding: "The overwhelming majority have understood that Pinochet is the obstacle for a genuine reconciliation and have rejected him accordingly."

He emphasized that the armed forces and police were necessary even in a democracy and expressed his conviction that they would be willing to negotiate with the opposition.

Despite fears to the contrary, voting was entirely peaceful. There were huge queues outside polling stations in the morning, the result of the opposition's call for people to vote early.

The victory of the anti-Pinochet campaign is only the beginning of a long and tortuous road back to democracy, which will put the opposition's recently achieved fragile unity to a severe test. Sixteen political parties joined in the "no" campaign.

While the left generally has insisted that a "no" vote would mean the rejection not only of General Pinochet, but the military's 1980 Constitution, the Christian Democrats, led by conservatives such as Señor Aylwin, have emphasized that rejection of the President's continued rule should lead to serious negotiations with the armed forces.

Technically, under the 1980 Constitution, General Pinochet will continue in office until March, 1990, presiding over multi-candidate elections scheduled for the end of next year. Even if he is no longer President, he will continue as Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean Army, the post which brought him to power in the 1973 coup, and he will also sit on the National Security Council, a body which can over-rule the civilian authorities at any time.

One-third of the members of the Congress would be appointed, a sore point with all the opposition.

Leading article, page 17

Party, also became very popular during the campaign.

Señor Lagos is a respected economist and former official in the Allende Government. He also was the target of a smear campaign in pro-Pinochet campaign advertising. This included a nationally broadcast interview with his former wife, who accused him of letting a family business go bankrupt and treating workers and women with absolute contempt. While popular with many Chileans, his socialism and participation in the Allende administration would probably make him unacceptable to the armed forces.

Comments by Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa to the press after the President's defeat suggest that he would like to play a



Señor Ricardo Lagos, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, led campaign to end Pinochet presidency.

issue of justice for the victims of human rights violations.

Señor Ricardo Lagos, of the Party for Democracy, a moderate branch of the Socialist

Party, also became very popular during the campaign.

Señor Lagos is a respected economist and former official in the Allende Government. He also was the target of a smear campaign in pro-Pinochet campaign advertising. This included a nationally broadcast interview with his former wife, who accused him of letting a family business go bankrupt and treating workers and women with absolute contempt. While popular with many Chileans, his socialism and participation in the Allende administration would probably make him unacceptable to the armed forces.

Comments by Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa to the press after the President's defeat suggest that he would like to play a

leading role in whatever government follows General Pinochet. He has weathered five decades of political conflict in Chile, and is a skilled politician who has manoeuvred the military regime out of several tight spots.

Señor Germán Riesco, the president of the National Party faction which opposed General Pinochet in the referendum, could be the dark-horse candidate acceptable to all. Other prominent Christian Democrats, such as Señor Sergio Molina, of the Committee for Free Elections, the former party president, and Señor Gabriel Valdés, the former Chancellor, could also be candidates were Señor Aylwin not acceptable.

The fundamental cause of the disaster, most Nîmois agree, was Les Cadereaux, the network of water courses which ran into the city from the northern hills above it. Unusually heavy rain last week turned into a massive downpour on Monday depositing more than 12½ inches on Nîmois in the space of nine hours.

By the time the torrent hit the city centre one expert had estimated it packed a punch equivalent to a force of about 20,000 tons. The awesome pressure of the water then burst up through paved roads like an explosion, destroying everything in its path. Graphic evidence of that power could be found around one of the main tourist attractions of Nîmes, the majestic Roman Temple of Maison Carree. Huge blocks of

stone from surrounding walls were tossed into the adjoining street like pebbles. At Les Arènes, the superb Roman amphitheatre, to a height of several feet everything is covered by a glutinous coating of mud.

For the ordinary Nîmois, above all for the 40,000 or more who have lost everything, the events of the past few days will never be forgotten.

In the second Book of Centuries, Nostradamus, the French prophet, wrote: "Nîmes will perish beneath the flood."

The "battle fatigue" will take a long time to wear off, but the people are notably resilient, and the disaster has brought them together in a wave of emotion and determination to rebuild their lives and their city.

In the words of M Pierre Lanvers, the president of the local chamber of commerce: "Nîmes is wounded but not dead."

## Fatigue and optimism in Nîmes after flood disaster

From Philip Jacobson, Nîmes, France

The people of Nîmes are only now beginning to grasp the enormity of the disaster that has overtaken them as the waters of the Rhodan flood recede after devastating the heart of their ancient city on Monday.

A sea of stinking yellowish mud, several feet thick in places, has invaded their homes and offices, hospitals and churches.

Down almost any street dog-tired men and women are sifting through the remains of what were once trim houses and well-stocked stores. At every corner, there are great piles of ruined furniture, sodden rugs and mattresses, books, clothes, children's games.

The air of Nîmes, throbbing with the noise of generators and water pumps, is thick with the smell of wet plaster and the lingering fumes from gas mains ruptured by the fury of the

waves that ripped up entire roads as if they were made of paper. Cars were scattered around like so many toys in the historic Richebien quarter which took the full shock of the flood, two dozen vehicles were heaped on top of each other in a wall of tangled metal as high as a four-storey house.

Others ended up wrapped around trees and lamp posts 100 yards away or disappeared into the pale brown torrent of water pouring down the canal which cuts through the centre.

By some miracle the death toll so far has not even reached double figures, thanks in large part to countless acts of individual heroism.

The local paper, *Midi Libre*, commemorated one of these in yesterday's edition: M Bernard Lespès, a bus driver, had shepherded all his 20 passengers to safety as 6 ft waves battered his vehicle. He left it too late to escape

himself and his body was found later, nearly a mile away from the wreckage.

All the rescue workers here believe that there are almost certainly others still to be recovered.

The water overwhelmed Nîmes just as people were going to work and children were setting off to school (a former Cabinet minister, Mme Georgina Dufoix, was driving her youngest son in when the flood hit, destroying her car).

Some underground car parks, which would then have been filling up, have yet to be pumped out and searched.

And the canal is the graveyard for an unknown number of vehicles. At first light yesterday a team of frogmen, sent in by the Marseilles Fire Brigade, were methodically exploring a stretch of the icy, fast-flowing water alongside the Gardens of La Fontaine. Linked by a safety

cord, they sank and surfaced for the best part of 30 minutes, apparently searching with an underwater camera.

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# BEDSPRING OR EGGCUP?

One in a million sees it as an eggcup. His name is Nick Munro.

He first encountered said bedspring while rummaging in the attic of his Chester home. Eureka!

Suddenly, in Nick's mind's eye, the rust encasing the bedspring seemed to peel away. He peered at the erstwhile humble object and saw it in a new light.

Burnished and silvery it was, adorning a tasteful breakfast table with a delicious, fresh boiled egg nesting neatly on top.

As alternative uses for other humble objects began to crowd his mind, so did the thought that people might actually buy them.

Nick wrote to Livewire, a scheme set up by Shell in 1982. Its aim is to help young people get their new business ideas off the ground.

At Livewire, Nick found practical advice on the nitty-gritty of premises, production, finance and marketing, the perfect counterweight to his flight of imagination.

Now Nick is in business as Munro & Co. Designer Tableware, numbering Harrods and The Design Centre among his outlets.

He's also this year's winner of the Livewire award as creator of the most enterprising new business idea we've encountered.

The Livewire scheme is open to people aged 16 to 25.

So, if you're another Nick Munro (or you know someone like him) write to Livewire, Freepost, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 1BR.

If the idea is everything you think it is, you can be sure we'll provide a springboard.

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# 'Senator, you're no Jack Kennedy'

From Michael Binyon  
Washington

Senator Dan Quayle has survived — but only just — the bruising and at times vituperative vice-presidential debate that turned mainly on his credentials and qualifications. Placed repeatedly on the defensive over his fitness to assume the presidency should anything happen to Mr George Bush, he said at one point that he had as much congressional experience as Senator John Kennedy had when he became President — which gave Senator Lloyd Bentsen, aged 67, the Democratic nominee, an opening to land a devastating blow on the fresh-faced Indiana Senator, 26 years his junior.

In a deep baritone and with measured deliberation, he said: "I served with Jack Kennedy. I knew Jack Kennedy. Jack Kennedy was a friend of mine. Senator, you're no Jack Kennedy."

The audience at Omaha Civic Auditorium roared. Senator Quayle looked grim, and said: "That was really uncalled for, Senator."

Mr Bentsen retorted: "You are the one who made the comparison. And frankly, I think you are so far apart in the objectives you choose for your country that I did not think the comparison was well taken."

It was an indelible moment in an otherwise lacklustre campaign.

Republican campaign ad-



Senator Lloyd Bentsen: Landed a devastating blow.

sers hope voters will see the remark as a "cheap shot". But ABC television poll immediately afterwards found that 51 per cent of an estimated 80 million viewers gave victory in the debate to Mr Bentsen, compared with 27 per cent for Mr Quayle.

Some 87 per cent thought Mr Bentsen qualified to be President and 12 per cent did not. This compared with the 48 per cent who thought Mr Quayle qualified, and the 49 per cent who thought him unqualified.

The poll also found that

while support for Mr Bush did not change, support for Mr Dukakis increased by 3 per cent after the poll.

Mr Dukakis was clearly delighted by the assured and self-confident performance of his running mate. He said he showed "strength, maturity, vision, toughness, leadership — all the qualities so important in a vice-president."

Mr Bush said Mr Quayle came through with flying colours and had been "outstanding, commanding, assured."

But Mr Quayle was battered by relentless questioning from



Senator Dan Quayle: "That was uncalled for, Senator."

the press panel over what he would do first should something happen to Mr Bush and he found himself President.

He appeared bemused. "First, I'd say a prayer for myself and for the country I'm about to lead," he said. "Then I would assemble his (Mr Bush's) people and talk."

Asked later to expand on his answer, he said it was a "hypothetical situation."

He then said he would be in a good position to take over because he was personally acquainted with allied leaders, including Mrs Thatcher and

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, and because he would know all the Cabinet members by their first names.

Mr Bentsen was pressed less hard, although he was sharply questioned about his short-lived proposal to charge lobbyists \$10,000 a time to have breakfast with him. He admitted the scheme was "a real doozy."

Mr Bentsen repeatedly tried to put his opponent on the defensive over his Senate votes against a variety of family and childhood assistance programmes, on the

environment, on defence and the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

Mr Quayle got in some strong points. He silenced audience snickers over his assertion that the US was the envy of the world. "I can guarantee you the American people think America is the envy of the world," he said.

Mr Bentsen spoke strongly on tougher trade legislation to protect jobs, taking an almost nationalistic line with the Japanese and others who had closed their markets to American goods.

In his closing statement he said he and Mr Dukakis offered the country experienced, tempered, capable leadership instead of resting on their laurels and coasting into the future as the Republicans would.

Mr Quayle ended with a cloaking sentimentality that probably found wide appeal, saying that he would always remember the advice of his maternal grandmother: "You can do anything you want to if you just set your mind to it, and go to work."

Mr Quayle's performance, though clearly less convincing than the urbane and presidential-sounding Mr Bentsen's, was nevertheless better than Republican aides had feared. He made no big gaffe.

Like the presidential debate earlier, the contest probably will have little decisive effect, making the final debate between Mr Bush and Mr Dukakis all the more important.

## Palestinians shoot two in purge of 'collaborators'

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A vicious purge appears to be underway in the occupied territories to wipe out any Palestinians suspected of collaboration with Israel.

Two Arabs, said by Palestinian sources to have been "collaborators", were shot dead yesterday morning. Last month four others, who were supposed to have helped Israeli security forces, were also killed.

Yesterday's victims included Mr Mustafa Salim Abu Bakhar, the mukhtar (headman) of Biddya village in the West Bank, who had survived two previous assassination attempts this year.

The other victim was a man, aged 22, who was expelled from the West Bank village of Anin some months ago because he was said to have helped Israeli troops. He was shot in Umm el-Fahm, a town only two miles from Anin, but inside Israeli territory.

Significantly, both of yesterday's killings were carried out by armed executioners. Other collaborators have been murdered more brutally, by stabbing, lynching and, in one case, being spiked on a meat hook. The decision to shoot the two is likely to have been taken because the victims were better protected, one as a prominent citizen and the

other as a resident inside Israel.

The two attacks were too far apart for it to have been possible for the same people to have been involved in them. This means that there are certainly a number of armed groups among Palestinian militants in the West Bank.

● Court election plea: The High Court here is to be asked to disqualify the Progressive List for Peace (PLP) from next month's general election. The court is being petitioned by the right-wing Tehiya Party which yesterday narrowly lost its case to disqualify the PLP before the Central Knesset Elections Committee on the casting vote of the independent committee chairman, Judge Eliezer Goldberg.

Tehiya, which wants Israel to annex the occupied territories, argued that the PLP seeks to destroy the state by supporting the creation of an independent Palestine.

The High Court is already considering an appeal by the extreme right-wing Kach Party which was disqualified from the election as racist by the committee on Tuesday. Both Kach and the PLP won appeals against disqualification in 1984.

The court must give its rulings by next Wednesday.

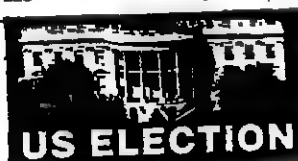
## Exhaustion takes its toll in battle for Pacific outpost

From Christopher Thomas, Seattle

Politics in Washington state are much like the weather: dramatic and unpredictable. Of a dozen big 1988 Senate battle grounds, this distinctive outpost on the Pacific is the most perplexing.

Mr Mike Lowry, a rumpiled, garrulous liberal member of the House of Representatives, holds the key to Democratic hopes of breaking a tenuous Republican hold. He boasts of endorsements from the two most powerful grass roots groups in the state — organized labour and environmentalists.

But his campaign came to a screeching halt earlier this week on board a "red eye" flight between the two Washingtons, his 62nd cross-country commuter flight this year. He was taken unconscious



from the aircraft at Chicago and rushed to an intensive care unit with a bleeding ulcer.

The break in campaigning comes just as television combat has begun, signalling the start of the most intensive phase of the contest. His aides are trying to down-play the seriousness of his condition, insisting that he will be back in the fray within days.

Mr Lowry, aged 49, is not the only politician from the "other Washington" to suffer from the gruelling cross-country commuting. Two years ago, the then Senator Slade Gorton was left grim and underweight in his re-election bid — a skeletal image that his own supporters said contributed to a humiliating defeat.

Mr Gorton, aged 60, a moderate Republican, is now Mr Lowry's opponent. He looks fit and well for his comeback bid, commuting to the capital only once in a while for cocktail parties and campaign cheques.

He declared his retirement from politics after his defeat, but could not resist another fight when Senator Daniel

Evans, a Republican, decided not to stand again in the seat he captured six years ago.

He is appealing to voters as a man who has learnt valuable lessons from defeat. His strategists have attempted to change his cerebral, aloof image to one of warmth and compassion. Television commercials variously show him cuddling his baby granddaughter, Betsy, or walking serenely with his dog.

Mr Lowry is known for anything but serenity. He seems to be a driven man. To help polish his image he hired Mr Bob Shrum, a consultant and speech-writer who helped engineer Senator Alan Cranston's re-election campaign in California two years ago. He has also been a speech-writer to the former Mayor of New York, Mr John Lindsay, Mr George McGovern, the former presidential candidate, and Senator Edward Kennedy.

On Mr Shrum's advice, the five-term congressman shaved his beard because it supposedly made him look too much like the Palestinian leader, Mr Yassir Arafat. And he abandoned his wild, arm-waving speaking style. His commercials emphasize his firm background and support for social security.

Mr Lowry's aides were this week feverishly planning a well-timed, all-smiles return of the congressman to his Washington DC office, just to reassure voters back home that all was well. But it may be too late to undo the potentially damaging image of exhaustion and illness generated by lengthy, grave reports in *The Seattle Times* and the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

Washington state is in political flux. White collar industries are growing rapidly alongside the most unionized blue collar work force in America. The valleys around Seattle are still dense with factories and port facilities, but many are in decline.

Slowly, the character of the state is changing; as it does so political inclinations are shifting, and no one is quite sure where its sympathies lie today.

## Afghans withdraw

The Afghan Army was reported yesterday to be withdrawing from Pakia province on the Pakistan border after the fall of Sharan, one of its largest towns (Andrew McEwen writes).

Two news agencies said that Sharan, 85 miles south of Kabul, was captured by rebel Mujahidin forces on Wednesday. Neither diplomatic nor expert sources in London were able to confirm the claims yesterday, but one source said that the reports were consistent with a progressive withdrawal by the Afghan Army from non-essential areas.

## Famine plea

Geneva (Reuters) — The head of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies launched an appeal for \$14.2 million (£8.4 million) and food aid to relieve the "forgotten" starving victims of the Ethiopian drought.

## Murder case

Hamilton, Bermuda (AP) — A man, aged 25, was charged with the murder of Dr Richard Wilkie, aged 42, a Briton who was medical director of the island psychiatric hospital.

## Hirohito blast

Tokyo (Reuters) — An oxygen cylinder which exploded outside the room where Emperor Hirohito of Japan lay gravely ill did not disturb him but badly injured a plumber working on hospital renovations.

## Rabuka rises

Suva (AP) — Brigadier-General Sitiveni Rabuka, who led two military coups in Fiji last year, has been promoted to major-general as the island nation marks its first anniversary as a republic today.

## Rail bombing

Bolzano, Italy (AP) — A third bombing in three days in the northern region of Aho Adige, long troubled by tensions between Italian and German speakers, blocked the Brenner Pass railway for four hours.

## US abortions

New York (AP) — The abortion rate among Catholic women in the United States is 30 per cent higher than that of Protestant women, and also greater than among Jewish women, researchers said.

# WILL NEIL BOUNCE BACK OR WILL HIS CHEQUES?

## BUST

SATURDAY AT 9.20PM

We all suffer the ups and downs of life, but in the first series of *Bust*, Neil Walsh (alias Paul Nicholas) suffered more than his fair share. His career had its ups but mainly its downs. Bankrupt and unloved, Neil was always about to pick himself up, but never quite managed it.

Starting on Saturday at 9.20pm, Paul Nicholas returns with a new series of *Bust*. Neil tries to claw his way back into his loved one's affections, and his bank manager's good books. The question is, will he or won't he?

**LWT**  
THE BEST SHOWS



# Strauss's death creates air of uncertainty in Bonn

From Richard Owen, Bonn

The man the popular German newspaper *Bild* called "the King of Bavaria", Herr Franz Josef Strauss, will be carried in state today through the streets of Munich on a gun carriage drawn by six horses to a requiem Mass, after which will be a private family burial.

Bavaria's almost regal farewell to Herr Strauss, who died on Monday, reflects the fact that he was a dominant and colourful figure in regional, national and even world politics for several decades.

But behind the pomp and ceremony, many West Germans are asking what the impact of his death will be on the often fragile centre-right coalition in Bonn.

Some believe Herr Strauss's death will weaken the right, and some argue that in the long run his Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) may not survive as a separate force. Although most Bavarians deny it, the CSU could eventually become submerged in the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The Kohl coalition, in power since 1982, is made up of the CDU, the CSU, and the Free Democrats or Liberals.

Herr Strauss's death will put an end to the battle between the CSU and Herr Kohl. There was bitter hostility be-

tween Herr Kohl and Herr Strauss, who deeply resented the fact that in his latter years he was denied national office.

Equally Herr Strauss, always an outspoken man, made no secret of his dislike of the Free Democrat party which he mocked as the zig-zag party over its flexible attitudes on policies ranging from economics to terrorism.

He was forever harassing its leading politicians such as Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose job as Foreign Minister he coveted, and Herr Martin Bangemann, the former Economics Minister and party chairman.

Yet, paradoxically, Herr Strauss's death robs the Free Democrats of a right-wing hate figure who helped to provide a focal point for unity among liberals.

The party congress of the Free Democrats opens today in Wiesbaden. The key issue is the election of a new leader, after the departure of Herr Bangemann to become an EEC Commissioner.

The leadership battle is between Count Otto Lamsdorff, aged 61, the former Economics Minister, and Frau Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer, aged 46, Herr Genscher's deputy and protégé at the Foreign Ministry. Much media attention in Germany has focused

on the fact that Count Lamsdorff has had a chequered political career while Frau Adam-Schwaetzer is young, has ministerial experience and would be the first female party leader in West German politics (except for the Greens, whose leadership is collective).

But the real significance of the election is that the Free Democrat party, although small (it got 9.1 per cent of the national vote in the last general election in January 1987) is more than a third force after the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats (SPD).

The liberals are the real kingmakers of West German politics. From 1969 to 1982 they ruled in coalition with the SPD, since 1982 they have supported Herr Kohl.

This is not necessarily a permanent arrangement, however. A new biography of Herr Genscher has drawn attention once again to the 1982 "coup" in which Herr Genscher, the then party leader, abandoned the coalition led by Herr Helmut Schmidt.

The implication is that the Free Democrats could at some point take the reverse course and abandon Herr Kohl for the SPD in the run-up to the next general election in 1991.

Of the two contenders for

the party leadership, Count Lamsdorff is the less likely to take such a step. He was instrumental in the 1982 decision, and fully supports Herr Kohl's proposals for tax reform and deregulation. The SPD, moreover, is still searching for the way forward after successive election defeats, and since the SPD party congress in Münster last month the Social Democrats have been turned in on themselves in a Labour Party-style policy review.

On the other hand, the sharp, even abrasive, Count Lamsdorff—if elected—is not likely to prove an easy coalition partner for Herr Kohl, and the coalition could develop new problems.

If Frau Adam-Schwaetzer is the winner, the coalition could start to look even more fragile, since she stands to the left of Count Lamsdorff and has clearly indicated that a Free Democrat-SPD coalition must be considered.

None of this poses an immediate danger to Herr Kohl. But there are cracks in the centre-right alliance, and as the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* pointed out this week, the death of Herr Strauss has removed a hitherto constant element from the German political scene and "brought imponderables into play".

# Life of a boy genius falls apart



Adragon de Mello, then aged 11, at home with his father Augustin, before Santa Cruz authorities put him in protective care.

From Ivar Davis  
Los Angeles

Adragon de Mello, just turned 12 and America's youngest university graduate, has already gained worldwide attention as "a child genius" who enrolled at college when he was just eight years old. By the time he was 10 he had won top honours at the school.

Last June, after condensing two years of classes into one, he left the University of California in Santa Cruz with a graduate degree in mathematics.

But outside the classroom this young student's life has been chaos.

He lives in a foster home in protective care, while his father, Mr Augustin de Mello, and his mother, Miss Cathy Guma, remain locked in a fierce custody battle over him. On the boy's birthday,

they separately took him on outings with the court's permission.

In the next few weeks the future of Adragon—named by his father because he was born in the Chinese year of the dragon—will remain uncertain until the district attorney in the northern California community of Santa Cruz decides whether to prosecute his father on charges of endangering a child.

Early on the morning of September 25, police kicked down the door of the home in which Adragon lived with his father, strapped Mr de Mello to a stretcher and took him to the local hospital's psychiatric ward for observation.

Twenty-four hours later, Mr de Mello was released after doctors reported that he was "fine". By that time Adragon had been placed in care.

Days later the police returned to arrest

Mr de Mello on the charges he now faces. Officers also confiscated 10 guns, videotapes and the boy's physics, astronomy and mathematics school projects.

The boy's mother claims that her husband was so mentally disturbed that he made a "suicide pact" with the boy. There are allegations that Mr de Mello threatened violence against members of the mathematics department if Adragon was not given his degree.

Ever since the boy's story became public, there has been speculation over whether he is really a prodigy, or just an average youngster who is the victim of an obsessed father living out his academic fantasies.

In particular, investigators want to know if Mr de Mello did his son's work for the mathematics degree and have also confiscated the boy's university records.

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## Hyderabad massacre

# Pakistanis search for clue to spate of ethnic violence

From Edward Gotsman, Hyderabad, Pakistan

Dr Abdul Khalig shuffled to his chair nervously, exhausted after yet another all-night shift. In front of him on the battered, dark-brown table lay a ledger - the admissions register for Hyderabad Civic Hospital.

Consulting the big book and surveying the endless list of names entered under Friday, September 30, he said: "Most of the injured came here and most had gunshot wounds. We also received most of the dead bodies."

A little bluntly, in limited but competent English, he continued: "In the next room is the mortuary. In this hospital alone we have seen about 60 dead bodies, out of which 50 have already been disposed of. The others have been transferred to cold storage because they are unknown."

"We have treated about 150 serious injured; about 20 have died here over the past three days and yesterday we received the body of a magistrate."

Like many others in this busy, pleasant city, he is still in shock after the massacre early on Friday evening in which at least 170 people were killed in random shootings by groups of unidentified, and in some cases, masked gunmen.

It is estimated that another 300 people were injured in what is described as the worst violence in the history of Sind province.

In the surgical wards, with their 19th-century grubbiness, row on row of rusty iron beds are filled by the injured and the dying.

Significantly, there are representatives of all the local communities - Pathans from the North West Frontier, Punjabis, native Sindhis and so-called Mohajirs, or refugees - those who migrated to Pakistan from India at partition.

Mr Abdul Raffar Memon is a Sindhi who works in the cotton business in Hyderabad and over whose bed hangs a portrait of Salisbury Cathedral. Aged 26, he is lucky to be alive.

"I was coming from my village on Friday," he said in

English, "when two people with their faces covered approached me. They asked me whether I was Sindhi or Mohajir. I told them I was Mohajir - I wanted to save my life - but they didn't believe me and finally they shot me."

He was hit twice; once in the neck by a bullet which skimmed across the back of his head and then in the left elbow. He says the killer left him for a few minutes before coming back to check that he was dead. "I was lucky to survive," he said without a smile.

The circumstances of Mr Raffar's escape would seem to confirm that the Hyderabad massacre was ethnically motivated, but he is convinced it was not. He says he was a victim of Mohajir militants retaliating after the initial killings when the victims were predominantly Mohajirs in an attack deliberately staged to provoke one community against the other.

There is a long history of conflict between them, fuelled by Sindhi nationalists' demands for an independent state and the emergence of militant Mohajir political movements. But Mr Raffar says the massacre had nothing to do with that. "Their only aim is to avoid elections - what else can it be?"

Many in Hyderabad would agree, saying the attack was too well organized for an ethnic clash and that the general elections in November may have been the real target. Some say the Army, wishing to force a return to martial law, was behind it; others blame the Government, while yet more follow their President's lead and accuse India.

In the meantime, the city is struggling to regain its composure. Since Friday there have been outbreaks of violence during morning and evening curfew hours despite a heavy Army presence on the streets.

On Tuesday, there were several instances of random shootings which left five dead, including the magistrate, and 12 injured.

# China cracks down on Tibetan officials

Peking (Reuters) - The Chinese authorities have arrested a Lhasa police official as a "counter-revolutionary" in a crackdown on agitation for Tibetan independence, according to reports reaching Peking yesterday.

The official is accused of distributing "reactionary" letters and posters while working as a secretary for security organizations in the Tibetan capital.

His arrest follows warnings by government leaders in Tibet earlier this year that even some government workers and Communist Party members in Tibet were guilty of "splitting", China's term for agitation for Tibetan independence.

The official was seized at a meeting of policemen in Lhasa in late September and accused of spreading the "reactionary" material "while on duty or patrol" in February and March, a Tibet radio report said. But it did not say whether

he was a uniformed officer or a higher official.

Lhasa security chiefs spoke at the police meeting, urging policemen and cadres to "heighten vigilance, safeguard unity of the motherland ... and stand at the fore of the anti-splitting struggle," the report added.

Pro-independence rioting in Lhasa on March 6 this year left several people dead. And last Saturday a large contingent of riot police sealed off the centre of Lhasa on the anniversary of last October's anti-Chinese rioting which left many dead, but the day passed off peacefully.

The Tibetan Government leader, Mr Derge Ching, said in July that "unstable factors" were on the rise in Tibet's state firms and government offices, staffed with both ethnic Tibetans and Han Chinese settlers. Han Chinese, the majority race in China, hold most leading posts.

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## SPECTRUM

## Who dares and cares, wins



**JOBS FOR THE 1990s**  
PART 5

**Alan Franks**  
concludes his  
series on  
employment  
prospects with an  
examination of  
the rise of  
professionalism.

The future is  
bright, he says, for the graduate who  
has dynamism — and a conscience

England has seen the last of the amateur. He muddled through quite handsomely from the immediate post-war years to the gloomy 1970s, but lost his way in the cost-effective Thatcher epoch. What once was achieved through a sublime confidence in his own enthusiasm and a float from his rich friends will now probably be done through a degree course and a pump-priming grant from the relevant government agency.

The employers' fetish for qualifications, and the scramble to attain them, means that the field will soon be all players and no gentlemen. It will be less fun... but more efficient.

This should be the best of news for graduates with a higher education that is both specialist and adaptable. As has been demonstrated in this series, more and more professions are closing doors to non-graduates (teaching, law, banking, accounting), while those that were once not considered professions are taking rapid steps to become so (PR, marketing, advertising, leisure).

Despite all this, it would be over-simple to say that the graduate population can expect to see a cloudless vista of plenty and promotion. Nor, for that matter, can the professions expect to be fed endlessly with graduates who are up to the mark. It is already clear that students, companies and society are being let down in the applied sciences perhaps more than Kenneth Baker, the education secretary, cares to admit. It is too early to be certain about the effects of 1992, but it is obvious that employers are worried that we will lose our brightest graduates to Europe. The professional market could find itself

still more altered if, as seems likely, work permit restrictions are relaxed and certain areas of opportunity are flooded with overseas rivals.

Nevertheless, the British graduate should find himself in a seller's market. Because, traditionally, he tends to come from the top two socio-economic groups, and because these had started to restrict the size of their families by the late 1960s, he is simply more scarce now than he used to be.

According to Brian Steptoe, head of the largest student careers advisory service, at London University, the climate is perfect for the growth of a new sort of entrepreneur. Such an individual is likely to have been degree-educated in a science or technology-based subject, have a few years of experience in a large company, but also have youth's traditional prerogative, the gall to have a go, regardless of the odds.

"There is evidence of this all over the place," Steptoe says. "And it has to be a good thing. Today young, energetic graduates are not expecting handouts from the state but they are expecting opportunities."

Steptoe would not go as far as Neil Kinnock on the subject of the so-called selfish "Me-Now" society. He says: "Cost-effectiveness does not have to cut across the principles of a caring society. It might be important to be a graduate, but I would hate to see the kind of thing that I observed in New York — that is, a society completely and absolutely divided into the haves and the have-nots. There always have been, and there always will be, young men and women who have the will and the ability to go it alone and who are not afraid of failure."



For the love of country: Ian Turvey says an attraction of his job with the National Trust is the outdoor life

## THE MAN WHO TOOK A JOB ON TRUST

Ian Turvey says that if he had wanted to make a lot of money he would have sold property instead of managing it. As an assistant land agent for the National Trust in Northumberland his "patch" includes farms along Hadrian's Wall, a stretch of coastline, the historic house Cragside and a 900-acre country park.

Turvey, aged 27, spent three years at the Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester getting a diploma in rural estate management. He followed this with a couple of years in Devon working for the Ministry of Agriculture, combining work with qualifying as a chartered surveyor.

Chartered surveyors generally make their big salaries in private practice, but Turvey has no plans to pursue this route. "There are plenty of opportunities within the National Trust and I am gaining valuable experience all the time."

## ON A LEISURELY ROAD TO SUCCESS

The leisure industry is not the contradiction in terms which it first appears to be. Far from it. If you are liberal in your calculations, you can demonstrate that it accounts for a turnover of £66 billion, or five times that of the British motor industry.

That is a contentious figure, and is arrived at by including holidays, sports, pubs, theme parks, heritage museums — in fact all the innumerable items on which we are told we are spending our cash in the relentless pursuit of pleasure. The key phrase in the trade today is not disposable, but discretionary income.

Given that we are also told we have more collective spare time on our hands than ever before, and given that this is apparently an age of professionalism free of no-go areas, it comes as no surprise to know that leisure is about to go the way of marketing and accountancy before it. In other words, it is the next of the boom occupations to fill itself with graduates, diplomas, highly specialized training courses and all the other trappings of established professional life.

In so doing, it will need the skilled services of the gamut of new professionals dealt with in this series — not least the marketing man and the accountant. In fact, there is no one it will not need, so widely does it cast its net. It is enough to make one wonder how we managed before leisure appeared.

According to the English Tourist Board, nearly £2,000 million was committed to leisure attractions in the first six months of this year. John East, chief executive of the board, says that not since the early 1970s has there been so much construction work in progress on tourist projects — roller skating parks, leisure pools, "water-themed" leisure complexes at Barnsley and Croydon, a marina, more hotels, a £121 million international convention centre... the list appears to be endless.

conventional industry. But that is fanciful when set beside the clear-eyed professionalism of the Alton Towers group, whose venture it is, and its chief executive, John Broome.

The one quality which Broome stresses over and over again as being central to the leisure business is that of professionalism. "It is precisely because it touches on so many other areas of enterprise, from manufacture, to retailing, to customer management, that it has become highly complex. If you are unable to plan with the utmost precision, you might as well forget it. The vision is fine, as is the energy and the enthusiasm of everyone who works with you, but without planning it is no use."

Just as marketing underwent a crucial shift in its identity when it moved its emphasis from product manufacture to customer satisfaction, so something comparable is taking place in leisure. It is described by one of Britain's few veteran leisure consultants, Michael Ryan, as an increased concentration on "software", by which he means people, rather than merely on "hardware", by which he means buildings.

The quality of the service and, he argues, are now considered to be the crucial element of the product — at least as important as the premises.

"There was a time when you could make and sell anything, and the people who made most money were those who were best at controlling the cost. Hence the start of the rise of the accountant. Now the absolutely vital thing is customer care and, for young men and women who are prepared to understand that, the opportunities are limitless."

The universities are beginning to realize that and there are several now offering courses with specific elements of leisure and recreation. There are also graduates in their early twenties who have mapped out the first stages of a whole career in leisure. They might have an MBA (Master of Business Administration) qualification, and some experience with a large overseas organization, such as Disneyland, and are now at the level of junior consultant. The salary may not be spectacular at the moment... it is the breadth of the horizon ahead that counts.

Additional reporting by Liz Gill.

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**THE TIMES**

## A QUALITY OF MERCY

The "worthy but dull" image of charity work is old hat these days. Post-Geldof, it is once again chic to care — with the result that the aid agencies are inundated with job applications from high calibre candidates.

David Green, director of personnel at the Save the Children Fund, had 300 people wanting to be overseas director this year. "I don't think that would have happened five years ago. Media coverage of the African famine and the whole Band Aid thing raised consciousness to an unprecedented level." The organization has 200 staff at headquarters, 650 in UK projects and 200 expatriates abroad, plus 2,500 local staff in different countries.

The growing appeal of charity work has made a difference not so much in the area of specific technical skills — there is, after all, only a limited pool

of doctors, nurses and engineers — but in the fields of administration and fund-raising.

"We are getting people with degrees in business administration and people who have had huge experience in commerce and industry," Green says. "Also, more companies are seconding people to us. It broadens their horizons and we benefit from their expertise."

No one ever became rich working for a charity. An overseas field director for Save the Children will make around £10,000, plus board and lodging. Oxfam, which employs 1,300 people in 39 countries, estimates that salary grades are 10 to 15 per cent behind market rates.

Shelley Wallace, senior personnel officer, says that the

demand for jobs is enormous, giving it the opportunity to be very specific about requirements. Anyone wanting to work abroad, for instance, not only has to have precisely relevant skills but some overseas experience.

"Charities have undergone an image change. It used to be thought of as middle-class white people 'doing good'," she says. "But I think education, television and the newspapers have brought it home, especially to young people, that other people are having a very bad deal indeed."

Many charities are trying to offset the fact that they will never be able to offer huge salaries by introducing a career pattern within the organization. Alternatively, a charity job might be seen as a

good career move on the road to something such as the UN, the Foreign Office or the World Bank.

Just Margaret Scrimshaw, Christian Aid's personnel officer, says: "The days of the enthusiastic amateur are over. You still need loads of enthusiasm but you also need tremendous expertise and competition for jobs is stiff."

It looks for an interesting life pattern in its candidates, as well as good qualifications. So, for instance, they would favour someone with a first class degree with a further qualification in development studies, who had learned a language and worked in Bangladesh.

On the other hand it is often faced with people who are over-qualified. "We say to them: 'Do you really want to be a secretarial assistant here?' But, of course, they do."

## SCIENCE REPORT

## Fishy tale of a marine fossil

Theories of periodic mass extinctions in which meteorites or other extraterrestrial forces wiped out most of life on Earth every few million years make startling headlines. But British researchers say the data on which the claims are made are flawed, and that what we know about the fossil records of animals is influenced more by the habits of fossil collectors today than by momentous events in the past.

Although there is now compelling evidence that a giant meteorite killed off the dinosaurs and many other animals about 65 million years ago, evidence that meteorites caused similar events at other times is less clear. But spurred on by the known dinosaur-meteorite connection, David Raup and Jack Sepkoski of the University of Chicago calculated that mass extinctions happen regularly, every 26 million years or so. And they claim that the meteorite which finished off the dinosaurs was just one of these cataclysms. They based their assertions on a gigantic compendium of fossils, in which Sepkoski recorded what was known about the first and last known occurrences of different species of marine animals in the fossil record.

Raup and Sepkoski found that animal species tended to become extinct in clumps of several dozens at a time, rather than at some constant rate through time. And these clumps were spaced at intervals, every 26 million years.

The search was on for some extraterrestrial phenomenon that would precipitate a regular and destructive meteor shower. Astronomers searched for a star, a companion to the Sun, that in the course of its revolution would have such an effect. To date, no such star has been found. The reason, says Colin Patterson of the Natural History Museum in London, is that regular mass extinctions are an illusion caused by bad data. Patterson has been examining the "periodic" mass extinction theory for some time, and put forward his latest ideas at an annual meeting of palaeontologists, held in Boulogne last week.

Patterson specializes in fossil fish; his colleague Andrew Smith works on echinoderms — a group of marine animals like starfish and sea urchins. Together they carefully went

over Sepkoski's compendium and found that many of the fish and echinoderm extinction records were wrong, because the animals themselves had been misclassified by the hundreds of researchers whose reports Sepkoski used to compile his list.

Raup and Sepkoski set to work to refute Patterson and Smith's original criticisms, by refuting their catalogue down to the level of the "genus" — a unit more precise than a family, but still containing several species. But Patterson and Smith showed that, if anything, the data became less convincing in support of mass extinctions. This time they went further than merely refuting Raup and Sepkoski's claims. They checked the history of every single fish and echinoderm species in the fossil record. Unlike families and genera, species are real things, not convenient pigeon-holes. Surely, they reasoned, species could not be prone to the same vagaries as families and genera?

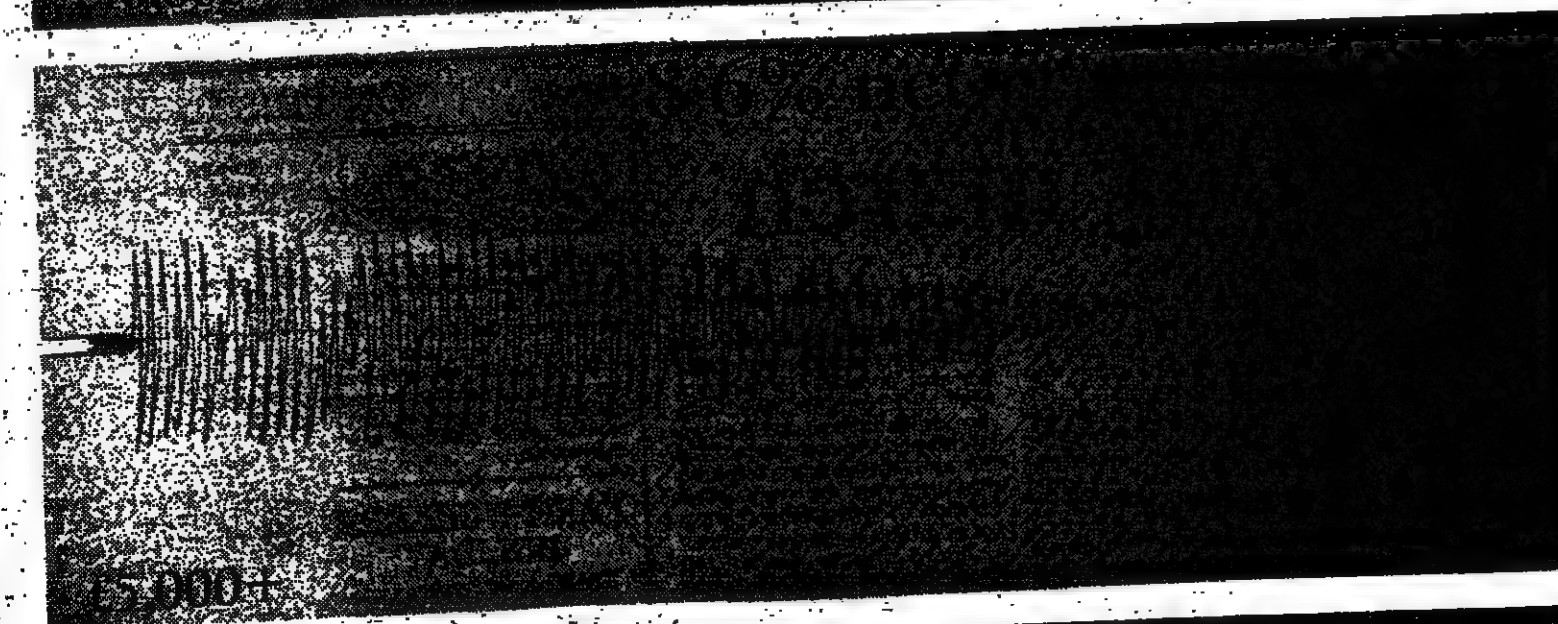
But when Patterson and Smith analysed fish and echinoderm history, each independently of the other, they found that the records of both were more influenced by the habits of recent fossil collectors than by geological cataclysms. Although fish and echinoderms are very different animals, the way in which they are preserved as fossils and subsequently found by people, millions of years later, is much the same. For example, all the specimens of 68.8 per cent of all known fossil fish species have been collected from single fossil collection sites: for echinoderms, the figure is 69.1 per cent. The numbers are too similar to be a coincidence and indicate that the habits of collectors of echinoderm and fossil fish species determine how the animals are classified. Ironically, Patterson said that before he and Smith carried out their study, he thought that the record of fossil fish was poor. Smith, on the other hand, thought that echinoderms were well represented. The fact that the same shows how the way palaeontologists classify the animals they describe is based on geological circumstances rather than biological reality.

Henry Gee

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# TIMES DIARY

DAVID TYTLER

## Novosibirsk, Siberia

Here in the Soviet Union it is as if Raisa Gorbachov does not exist. She is rarely seen, and any mention of her tends to be critical. Even Gorbachov's friends are concerned that too much attention to her could damage him at a critical time in his reforms, dressed as she habitually is in a way even the most successful Soviet women can hardly aspire to. As a result Kenneth Baker, the Education Secretary, has found it impossible to meet her while on his seven-day tour of the Soviet Union — even though she made the original invitation, on the Gorbachov's stop-over in Britain while returning from Washington.

When Baker lectured the students at Moscow State University he said that the visit began with Mikhail Gorbachov's stop-over. During questions Baker mentioned Raisa once, inadvertently, and was greeted with silence in an otherwise warm reception. Baker's officials are saying that he has not asked to meet her, but it is known he would like to have done, and soundings were taken, but last week's Kremlin reshuffle finally ruled it out.

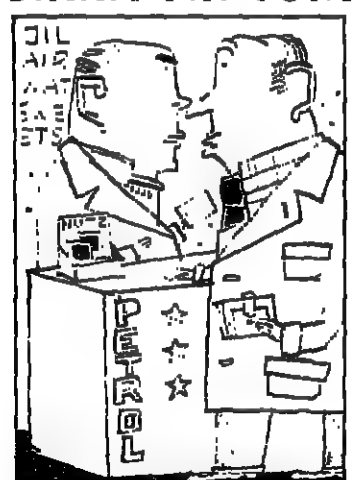
While he has been striding across Siberia, Baker's wife Mary has been in the warmer climes of Vladimir, visiting a school specializing in English which earlier this year visited Britain. Apart from official dinners and receptions Mrs Baker, a businesswoman, has been seen with her husband on only two official engagements: at the Bolshoi Ballet and at Moscow State University. Her own tour has included a meeting with the Committee for Soviet Women where, she said, there was "an understanding among the international sisterhood".

The reality of privilege in the Soviet Union is seen at its clearest in the domestic airports. While official parties are escorted to the head of the queue for departure and are moved into VIP arrival lounges on landing, the public reception areas look more like London Underground during the Blitz. The good news is that the hour-long flight from Moscow to Leningrad costs about £15.

There have been some shortcomings in organization during the visit. After Baker's arrival in Siberia at 3.15am the driver taking him to the Soviet government guest house lost his way. As one of Baker's officials put it: "The Secretary of State was meandering around Siberia rather longer than he should have been." But the difficulties have been impossible to predict. The British Embassy warned it would be almost impossible to telephone London from Novosibirsk, where the delegation is staying in Siberia. The telephones worked first time.

The surprising member of Baker's party is Cyril Taylor, the chairman of the City Technology College Trust. He loses no opportunity to ensure that everybody knows he is paying his own way, at a cost of about £1,750, but he is being afforded all the trappings of a delegate. While in Moscow he stepped in unasked as chairman of a press conference given by Soviet ministers when Baker was called to another meeting. On another occasion a rather resigned Baker introduced him to a group of schoolchildren as "our friend the capitalist".

## BARRY FANTONI



Sir Rodric Braithwaite has been British Ambassador to the USSR for just two weeks. An urbane man, he is relaxed about the bureaucratic delays, saying: "Accept the programme they give you and then negotiate, but negotiate successfully." His last dealings with a British minister who visited Siberia was in the 1960s when, as a junior embassy official, he smoothed the path of Harold Wilson's Minister of Technology. The minister is better known as Frank Cousins, the union leader. Reflecting on the changes since he was last in the Soviet Union, Sir Rodric said: "I was here when Harold Wilson was elected and Khrushchev was removed. We only knew about either of them from the foreign press. Now things are debated openly here."

For the ordinary Russian the biggest problem is finding somewhere to live. In Moscow, the state's solution is to build countless concrete tower blocks, which line the outer roads. The solution in Siberia is for young skilled workers — carpenters, plumbers and construction workers — to form co-operatives, lease land from the government and build their own apartment blocks. The apartments cost about £15,000 each and provide the best-appointed homes in Siberia, the newest one in Novosibirsk having its own cable television service.

The first-time visitor to the Soviet Union is impressed by the lack of advertising billboards and graffiti and the cleanliness of the streets — achieved in Novosibirsk by men using brooms made of twigs. But children are the same world over. Generations of pupils at the elite mathematics and science boarding schools at Akademgorodok, just outside Novosibirsk, have left their names in the wooden desk tops.

Some Conservative politicians (Heseltine, Pym, Walker) publish memoirs to promote their philosophies; some (Hurd, St John-Stevens) to entertain themselves and their friends; some (Maudling, Carington) to deliver a defence of their behaviour. Few make money.

Successful politicians are rarely natural writers. Even if they ever possessed the instinct for honesty from which good books must come, they lose it before they have anything interesting to write.

Norman Tebbit is not a natural writer either. But by political standards he is a mostly honest storyteller — which means that his autobiography, *Upwardly Mobile*, will be worth shelfspace when the *Ascents of Britain*, *Politics of Consent*, and *Ends to Promises* have been pulped into footnotes. It may even be a bestseller.

The tone, like the man, is distinctive. As a politician Tebbit has long combined crude rhetorical gags with a careful sense of time and place. His book shows the same skills. It reads like the briefing given by a strong-minded businessman to a documentary film researcher — vivid, and not yet contrived by art.

There are memorable scenes

of the poor North London child bravely waving a few sparklers while the rest of the street had fireworks; the trips around the Hertfordshire gravel pits with his lorry-driving Uncle Arthur; the voice fading with shyness even approaching a sweetheart.

Then come the first upward moves — into the RAF, the leather chairs of the mess, the comradely japes, even the "eyeballs bouncing in his head" as he ploughs a plane into a fence. There is much horizontal mobility too, in a seemingly non-stop changing of second-hand cars, all neatly priced.

Throughout it all the prose is peppered with unnecessary exclamation marks ("The party members were thin on top too!"). There are continual asides of hammed dramatic irony, mostly of the model, "little did I think: as I did X that I would be discussing X around the Cabinet table 30 years later".

## Peter Stothard on Norman Tebbit's forthright autobiography

# Authentic Thatcher man

But, by way of compensation, when one reads this book it is exactly as though one were sitting beside Tebbit on a bar stool. Early reports have criticized it for being too cagey with the author's true feelings. That is uncharitable. There is a terrible dry candour in the way he describes his wife's post-natal depression, pre-electoral depressions and the paralysis of her life after the Brighton bomb.

There is no benefit in encouraging politicians to introspection. It is an open invitation to self-deception or worse. Whether irritating or inspiring (and it is both by turns), this is the authentic voice of Thatcherism.

*Upwardly Mobile* has, however, been awaited by Conservatives with high interest — and that is not because of its portraits of working-class Tories in post-war Epping and North Weald. The political professionals are interested in the

here and now — or to be more precise the now and soon. Is this, or is it not, they ask, the book of a man who has given up ambition to be Prime Minister? The best answer is that Mr Norman Tebbit has given up nothing.

The case for a Tebbit succession is clear enough. He is the best fighter against the Labour Party that the Conservatives have got. He is the architect of the pivotal 1982 Employment Act which he rightly describes as one of the principal pillars on which the Thatcher economic reforms have been built. He has long been more concerned than his colleagues with fundamental social reforms.

The case against is primarily one of judgement, personnel dealings and management power: it rests on a patchy record at the Department of Trade and Industry and the controversial tenure at Conservative Central Office, which culminated in the

chaos during the 1987 election campaign.

Both lines of attack, he claims in the book, are falsely based on malicious leaking by opponents. But neither is effectively countered. The style of this section of *Upwardly Mobile* is noticeably less careful. He is no longer dictating to his film researcher but to his lawyer.

To examine just the events of the "Wobbly Thursday" before the election is to expose the problem. He describes it as an unnecessary panic, created by the failure of Lord Young to obey instructions and the commercial ambitions of advertising agencies which he refuses even to name. He blames the Prime Minister for overworking him by her failure to appoint a party managing director or a head of communication, thereby forcing him to do the work of three Labour opponents as well as his Cabinet duties. That will not satisfy the

historians — and, indeed, has already failed to satisfy them. The tension with Lord Young (who the balance of opinion strongly suggests was imposed upon Tebbit rather than invited by him, as stated in the book) was just one of many lines of tension which strained the Cabinet in 1986 and 1987.

Between the Westland affair and the election victory came much unsavoury pecking (all now strongly disavowed) around the battered political body of the Prime Minister. It was a difficult time to be senior minister and time to be senior successor. It is not a dung-heap that it is wise to stir up against the reputation and interests of John Wakeham, Lord Whitehall, Sir Geoffrey Howe and other men of influence who are treated so gently in this book.

Lord Young is not a Tory power broker in that way. Far better, then, to concentrate the bullets where they are the least likely to fly back in one's face. Those who buy Mr Tebbit's book for a Crossman-like view inside Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet will be disappointed. Those who want to understand better the man whose mobility may still be upward will not.

*Upwardly Mobile*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson (£14.95).

## Conor Cruise O'Brien

# Groomed out of existence



what they have to recover from: the landslide defeat of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket in 1984, in which the Democrats carried only one state, Mondale's own. This time round the Republicans have large in-built advantages: Reagan's backing, Reagan prosperity, the incumbency. (The incumbency factor showed up this week when Vice-President Bush was on hand to greet the triumphantly returning astronauts of the Discovery.) Overall, the Democrats need to improve on their 1984 performance by around 9 per cent if

they are to win. But on the terms that count — votes in the electoral college state by state — the task for the Democrats is even more difficult. The Republicans appear to have the South and the inland West sewn up. This means that the Democrats must carry all the major states currently rated as marginal — California, Texas, Illinois and Michigan — as well as all the states placed by commentators in their column. And some of those last are in fact quite doubtful. Pennsylvania, where I am now living, has usually been

placed in the Democratic column, but in fact the two tickets are neck and neck in this state right now, according to the polls. All in all, it is remarkable that the Democrats are giving the Republicans as close a race as the polls at present suggest. And it may be that the Democrats have a bit more going for them in the big cities at least, than the polls suggest. I suspect there are a number of "Reagan Democrats" who gag at the Bush-Quayle ticket, but are saying "undecided" to the pollsters. The Bush-Quayle campaign seeks to

make a vote for Dukakis sound un-American, and there may be some who prefer to sound undecided than un-American, when talking to pollsters. It may be different "in the privacy of the voting booth", as Dukakis has himself suggested.

Also, there are probably a number of women who are not confiding in politicians but who are put off by the enthusiasm of the anti-abortion lobby. For George Bush, Bush's hesitation, in the televised debate, as to whether criminal charges should be brought against women for abortion, and his later "clarification" that it is the doctor, not the woman, who should be prosecuted, have probably both cost him votes. "Back to the backstreet abortionist" is not an inviting signal.

On the other hand, there is another factor, not often referred to in published reports of the company that is working for the Bush-Quayle ticket. That factor is racism. Bush-Quayle is currently running ahead of Dukakis-Berman, not only throughout the South-east — the old Confederacy — but also in Texas, by around 10 per cent. Not all Bush-Quayle supporters are white racists, but all white racists are Bush-Quayle supporters.

Mostly, this does not show publicly, but sometimes it does. In east Texas — heavily white racist territory — a local Bush-Quayle organizer was heard to say that he couldn't wait for Jesse Jackson to show up in Texas, "along with his soul-brother", Michael Dukakis.

I fear that the "soul-brother" factor may cost Dukakis Texas, and with it the election. There are fewer racists around than there used to be, but there are probably still enough of them to swing a close election. If Dukakis is to compensate for that factor, losing "him, the South, and probably the South-west, he will have to do better in the North, Midwest and coastal West, than the polls at present suggest.

It is just possible that he will bring that off. And the Quayle factor is bringing him some much-needed help.

## Commentary • ROBERT KILROY-SILK

# Hattersley's long march

The campaign for the election of the leader of the Labour Party did not end last Sunday evening in Blackpool. It has only just begun. Or rather the real battle as opposed to the left-wing sideshow — has been going on for some time now. It has been covertly waged by Roy Hattersley. He has been carefully positioning himself for the next general election defeat and the inevitable post-Kinnock leadership contest. He reckons that he will then stand a good chance of winning.

How else can we explain the way he has stuck so long to his unrewarding and frequently humiliating task? He must have better things to do than play second fiddle to Neil all the time and be set up to be challenged and derided by the Meachers and the Prescotts of this world? He is a party man, all right, but he is not known for having a 24-hour living, eating and sleeping dedication to the party. He is not famous for having a great spirit of self-sacrifice.

The man who dumped Tony Crosland and then Roy Jenkins for Jim Callaghan, and got himself called "Rattersley" for nothing more heinous than a dedication to his own ambitions, has not changed. He is still clinging to the greasy pole. And why shouldn't he be? Everyone else is. All that has altered is his ability to take a somewhat longer view of his prospects.

He thinks they are good. There is at least an even chance of his leading the Labour Party in the near future. Well, that is what he consoles himself with. While friends and foes have written off

his leadership chances, even begun to discount him as a serious politician, Hattersley remains himself before he says his prayers each night of the manner in which Denis Healey and Michael Foot in their later years suddenly became popular and respectable in the party. Above all, he takes comfort from the way in which everything just fell into Jim Callaghan's lap because he happened to be around.

Roy Hattersley intends to be around when the sky falls in on poor Neil. He hopes that by that time he will have a different image from the unflattering one that has dogged him for over a decade. He will, he tells himself, have served his penance as the loyal, tight-lipped, time-scrubbing deputy as Foot was to Callaghan. He will also be perceived, he thinks, as the one credible Labour politician to have kept the socialist flame alight.

He has been working hard at this. Socialism, the word, is forever on his lips. He hardly writes or speaks these days about anything other than the theory of socialism, his socialist principles and the need to defend socialist values, almost as if he is competing with Tony Benn for the idiom of the zealots.

He is not, of course. It is not Benn that worries him. Hattersley's ambition and his secret fear are encapsulated in one sentence in a newspaper interview he gave last week. Once again, Hattersley, the deputy leader of the Labour Party, was asserting his unremitting devotion to socialism. Thatcherism, he insisted, had to be challenged. "If others try to compromise with it

and say, 'we can offer you a higher level of self-interest, a more sophisticated selfishness, a more enlightened concern for your own welfare', then Mrs Thatcher will prosper."

Who, we need to know, are these "others"? Who are the compromisers, the collaborators? Well, certainly not the Democrats. They would never be so sensible. And he cannot be referring to David Owen. Had it been Owen, Hattersley would have said so. He would have laid into the SDP leader with gusto and relish. There would have been no need to mince words.

The fact that he did not name names means that the "others", those willing to compromise with Thatcherism, those offering a more sophisticated selfishness, are in his own party. The question is who are they? Well, it is not Benn, or Healey or Scargill or any others of their ilk. Like today's Hattersley, they claim to want to preserve socialism, not manage capitalism better than the capitalists.

The obvious candidate is Neil himself. He is the one who spawned the policy review, who lectures the party about the "new realism", and who insists that tomorrow's people deserve better than yesterday's socialism. It is the leader himself who commissioned and endorsed the NEC document, *Democratic Socialist Aims and Values*, with its ringing anti-socialist declaration for most things: "The operation of the market, properly regulated, is a generally satisfactory means of determining production and consumption", and which, ironically,

Hattersley was compelled to defend.

But Hattersley is not getting at Neil. He is neither brave enough nor daft enough. He does not need to. He sees that Neil's days are numbered and his own will come. He merely has to bide his time. That is, unless someone else gets in the way. And someone else has been doing a lot of getting in the way of late.

Young Master Gould, the media smoothie and star of the general election campaign, is Hattersley's target. He is the real enemy. Bryan has caused the cancellation of that denunciatory sentence. It is the shadow secretary of state for trade and industry who has been the most assiduous and outspoken champion of the view that the relics of socialism have now to be decently buried, and who has pressed the case for the faithful to address new realities. He has seen the need for a "higher level of self-interest" for council house owners, and argued for a "more enlightened concern" for the welfare of employee-shareholders.

Apart from John Smith — who is playing a different game — Gould is Hattersley's major opponent. It is no doubt galling for a former minister who survived the Winter of Discontent to see a rival so young and inexperienced and ideologically rootless count for so much in the esteem of the rest of the party. But it demonstrates the poverty of his ideas and the sterility of the Labour Party that he can only attack him, covertly, with the rituals and clichés of an outdated dogma.

OCT 7

ON THIS DAY

1937

Though some important businesses, like Robinsons, the Bristol paper manufacturers, had been giving holidays with pay since before the turn of the century, only 50 years ago several employers' organisations were distinctly cool about the idea of making paid holidays legally enforceable.

## FARM WORKERS' HOLIDAY

The National Farmers Unions of England and Scotland offered objections to any legislation to secure paid holidays for workers when evidence on their behalf was given yesterday at the Ministry of Labour Committee of Inquiry into the question of holidays with pay.

Representatives of the English union pointed out that the question was largely governed by the orders under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, under which wages committees had power to secure so far as was reasonably practicable a weekly half-holiday for workers. These powers had been used not only for that purpose but also to secure holidays on a number of other days in the year. No deduction was made from the minimum wage, and it was claimed that these were therefore holidays with pay. In Scotland holidays were arranged mutually and there was no deduction of pay.

Mr M.T. DAVIES, of the English union, told Lord Amulree, chairman of the committee, that farm workers preferred a day off now and again. Mr H.E. ELVIN (a member of the committee) pointed out that certain cooperative organisations gave their farm workers a week's

consecutive holiday, and he asked why other farmers could not do the same.

Mr G. GILBERT, vice-chairman of the English union, said that they were giving evidence on behalf of farmers as such. Their members were not able to run demonstration farms.

Mr ELVIN: — Is it fair to describe cooperative farms as demonstration farms? I regard these farms as in the same category as another trouble we have been up against — the gentleman farmer.

Mr H.F. BRAND, president of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, said that the Federation was strongly opposed to legislation on the question of holidays with pay. If holidays were given in the summer, it would mean losing the best period for working.

SIR JONAH WALKER-SMITH, M.P., representing the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, referred to the successful negotiating machinery in the industry, and said they felt that the intervention of a third party would take away the sense of responsibility which both employers and operatives felt.

The British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation and the British Paper Bag Federation both supported the principle, considering that there should be a week's consecutive holiday as well as Bank Holidays. The adoption of this principle would not in any way adversely affect industry.

Mr FOSTER ROBINSON, chairman of the Paper Bag Federation, and managing director of B.S.A. Robinson, Limited, Bristol, said his firm had granted holidays with pay since 1889, and they gave men in the Territorial Army a week's extra pay.

SIR FREDERICK RICHMOND (a member of the Committee) — I am glad to hear it. The Committee adjourned on October 19.





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## DEFENCE COMMITMENTS

With careful political calculation, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, timed the publication of a pamphlet, entitled *The Conservative Revival of Britain* to coincide with yesterday's Labour Conference debate on defence and foreign policy. Thanks to the block vote of Mr Ron Todd, which secured the passage of a hardline unilateralist resolution, Sir Geoffrey's timing turned out to be even more appropriate than he may have guessed.

The pamphlet is a reminder of the politics of realism, both domestic and foreign, which have been in operation since the trough of 1979 when the then British Ambassador in Paris, Sir Nicholas Henderson, reported in a leaked dispatch to the then Labour Foreign Secretary, Dr Owen, that Britain had come to be regarded as "poor and unproud" and as a model "not to follow".

Starting from that base (in both senses), Sir Geoffrey rehearses the too easily forgotten story of Britain's economic revival, its example to the world that markets really work, its growing influence internationally and its constructive attitude towards an even closer European community. In this last context, it is significant that he is prepared to adopt De Gaulle's words in declaring that "it is inevitable that Europe will remain to a large degree a *Europe des patries*". At a time when the Labour Party has veered towards a policy of submission to Brussels in the belief that this will promote a socialist Europe, it is not hard to guess which approach is likely to command more public support.

It is, however, in the stark contrast between Government and Opposition policies on defence and the East-West relationship that the pamphlet is most relevant. Sir Geoffrey points to the difference between the Government's realism on defence and disarmament and the "something-for-nothing" policies which are Labour's approach and which were again endorsed yesterday against a resolution in-

tended to embrace Mr Kinnock's vague concept of "something-for-something".

In European defence the nuclear element, which includes Britain, is an essential component and could become more so if American policy were modified. Labour wishes to be rid of all nuclear defence but the party leaders know that this is not acceptable to the majority of the British people, including Labour supporters, who sleep the more soundly in their confidence that nuclear defence ensures the prevention of war.

As a compromise, therefore, between his party's demands and the public's wishes and interest, Mr Kinnock is trying to bring his party to accept a policy for the abolition of Trident and for attempting to trade away existing nuclear weapons for cuts in the Russian armory. If obtainable, however, these would still leave the USSR with a massive nuclear armory and Britain denuded of any nuclear deterrent. The fudging resolution, which would have allowed for some trading, was designed purely to assist the process of winning votes by putting off but not necessarily abandoning Britain's unilateral renunciation.

In fact, Mr Kinnock's narrow defeat may not wreck his chances of getting a policy paper along these lines through next year's conference. But it is well to be clear on one thing. If realism in defence is the criterion, the resolution that was defeated yesterday and the hedging policy behind it is not a great loss. Its purpose is not the safety of the realm but buying votes.

It is a political expedient designed to bring to power a Labour government with a policy of dangerous ambiguity. Irresponsible though yesterday's vote was, it may be healthier for the British public to be presented with a clear policy they can reject than with one attempting to pull the wool over their eyes.

## NO TO THE GENERAL

General Augusto Pinochet, vanquished in this week's plebiscite in Chile, should now show magnanimity in defeat. His country has taken a giant stride forward towards democracy, from which it will not willingly return. He should now step aside and help it on its way.

The number of free democracies in Latin America has grown from three to 13 in a decade. That Chile now seems likely to step into line with Brazil and Argentina is a development of great significance for its neighbours. The image of the whole sub-continent stands to benefit.

The progress made so far by Chile has been encouraging. Accusations of intimidation by General Pinochet's men, both pre- and post-plebiscite, were well-founded in some cases. But the consensus among foreign observers is that, polling, by and large, was free and fair. For a country which has been governed by a military dictatorship for 15 years, it was a reassuring test of political responsibility.

So far so good. The question which now must be answered is what happens next. Under the Constitution (which he drew up himself eight years ago) General Pinochet must call presidential and congressional elections by December next year — then step down as head of state three months later. In theory this means that little will change for 18 months.

Things might not alter all that much even then. For one thing, he has retained the right to remain as Army chief for four more years — and the Army will still exert an influence through the National Security Council, which can query all Government decisions which it holds to be contrary to the national interest.

Given that he and other senior members of the military will also have seats for life on the country's Senate (one in three of whose members will always be appointed) it is clear that Chile has not seen the last of General Pinochet. Indeed it appears that he has even stood for President, when the elections are held some time towards the end of next year.

It seems clear that a period of transition will now be necessary. There is a need to reconstruct the machinery of democracy — including the development of the political parties themselves. To expect General Pinochet to

hand over power immediately would be unrealistic. The country would not be ready to accept.

But how long this period should be is more debatable. The electorate has made clear that it wants him to go and for him to remain in power for 18 months would seem excessive. The opposition is already calling for him to step down more quickly than is laid out in the Constitution, and one must endorse that view. He would also be well advised to step down from all positions of political power — and indeed there are those in the Army who have advised him to do so.

Chile is entering a period of great political uncertainty. General Pinochet has been defeated in the plebiscite by a 10-party alliance called "Command for the No". But this was very much a marriage of convenience — between politicians who had little in common beside their detestation of the old dictator. In casting their vote for the "No" the 7.4 million strong electorate has voted for change. But the alternatives before them remain hazy.

The violent coup which brought General Pinochet to power in 1973 ended three years of economic chaos under the elected Communist Government of President Allende. While they want an end to the violence, the repressive policies and political isolation of the Pinochet years, they hardly want to return to what preceded him. The monetary policies of the Pinochet Government, aided by 15 years of political continuity have helped Chile towards an economic prosperity which is the envy of its neighbours.

The moderate opposition led by the Christian Democrats, is already said to be seeking amendments to the Constitution which would make it more democratic. Whether the Army will respond to this positively is one of the questions which remain to be answered.

Much of the responsibility for ensuring a smooth transition rests with this moderate opposition, who must arrange their priorities in the national interest. But much also remains with General Pinochet. He has proved his ability to hold on to power for 15 years. He must now learn how to dispose of that power with equal skill.

## STEEL FOR SALE

The sale of British Steel which has been set for the end of November is admirably designed to get the Government's privatization programme on the road again. After the painful experience of the BP issue a year ago, when the stock market crash suddenly undermined the operation in mid-November, some good plain fare was required offering the investor unequivocal value. Sensibly priced, British Steel can provide that.

Steel, admittedly, is not an exciting new industry. For much of the 1970s and early 1980s it seemed to epitomize an industry in decline. But over the past few years British Steel has undergone a revolution which has left it one of the most profitable steel companies in the world.

The revolution has been worked through a combination of heavy closures of older plant and a strong move into higher value added products. By shedding a large part of its workforce the company has managed to improve productivity from 14.5 man hours per tonne of liquid steel at the beginning of the decade to only five man hours.

This rejuvenation should be enough to find takers for the shares even in today's uncertain markets. The issue is a big one — the largest ever of a British manufacturing company — but at around £2.5 billion it is well below the size of British Telecom and British Gas. So long as the Government is not too ambitious in its pricing, the shares should appeal to investors.

It will be as well for the Government to get another satisfactory flotation away before the much more difficult challenges of privatizing the water and electricity industries are faced. Governments around the world which have undertaken a programme of state sales divide

sharply between those who have simply taken the opportunity to return manufacturing or trading companies to the private sector where they always rightly belonged and those who have tackled the much more difficult issues involved in privatizing utilities which contain an element of natural monopoly.

The sale of Jaguar, Rolls-Royce or British Steel presents no conceptual problems. They already operate in highly competitive markets and require no special regulation. Although they are not without a few political sensitivities — vide the future of the Ravenscraig steel plant in Scotland — they are not major populist issues.

Privatization of water is different. Because it cannot make sense to have competing pipeline systems delivering water or taking away waste water the distribution system must be a natural monopoly. There are political issues as well as economic ones.

Mrs Thatcher correctly divines that the average voter will need some persuading that the Royal Mail should not necessarily remain "Royal". There is equally a body of support for keeping water in the public sector.

No such affection extends to the electricity industry. But the problems of privatizing such a huge business are formidable. Nuclear power presents an additional problem which alarms both the safety-conscious citizen and the profit-conscious investor.

The Government is still working feverishly on how best to resolve these issues within the timetable it has set itself. In both cases privatization is right in concept. But when the details have been worked out ministers will need to sell their ideas just as vigorously to the public as to investors.

## Balance of views in broadcasting

From the Chairman, Independent Broadcasting Authority

Sir, Woodrow Wyatt (Commentary, October 4) is quite wrong to say that concern for impartiality has almost disappeared from broadcasting. Personally, I regard the pursuit of "due impartiality" of the Broadcasting Act as being professionally a more demanding challenge for broadcasting journalists than simple crusading, and never tire of reminding broadcasters that this is so.

It is, therefore, a little hard to have to listen to lectures on impartiality from my old friend Woodrow Wyatt, who is himself such a pungent and opinionated columnist for such a highly partial newspaper as the *News of the World*. The truth is that broadcasting standards of fairness, balance, and impartiality have to be — and are — much higher than those of most of Fleet Street.

We do not accept Lord Wyatt's argument that impartiality can only be maintained by striking a balance of opposing views in each and every programme. If the new Broadcasting Bill were to lay down that in matters of impartiality a series of programmes may no longer be considered as a whole, as Lord Wyatt advocates, out would have to go all programmes in which only one politician appeared, such as Brian Walden's forthcoming series of interviews.

Coverage of individual party conferences, party political broadcasts, and any programme which did not maintain an arithmetic balance of opposing views would also be jeopardised. There is no evidence that this is what the public wants.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE THOMSON,  
Chairman, Independent  
Broadcasting Authority,  
70 Brompton Road, SW3,  
October 6.

## Law without lawyers

From Mr J. B. Hodge

Sir, If people wish to conduct their own litigation in the county court then I have no objection, but please do not let us mislead them into thinking that such a practice would be for their benefit.

It is a pity that, before giving his support to lawyer-free litigation, the Lord Chancellor (report, September 29) did not spend a few years in a solicitors office, perhaps one in one of the poorer parts of London, to find out how confused, frightened and muddled people are when faced with a legal dispute. That can indeed be so even with educated people, even with members of other professions.

Few people understand the basic principles of law of contract or tort and there is no reason why they should. Fewer still will understand the law relating to damages.

It is said that the small-claims procedure handles 50,000 cases a year, but in how many of those is the right result achieved? In how many would the result have been the same if the parties had tossed a coin?

But 50,000 is a paltry figure. When you think of the number of disputes there must be which fall within the small-claims procedure why is it not 500,000, or five million? In how many cases do people with genuine claims have to forgo them because they do not have the courage or do not feel they have the knowledge and expertise to conduct their own cases in court?

Yours faithfully,  
J. B. HODGE,  
Gregory, Rowcliffe & Milners,  
1 Bedford Row, WCI,  
October 3.

## German wines

From the Chairman of Hallgarten Wines Ltd

Sir, A new German wine law might be on its way through the Bundestag (letter, October 5), but it should be observed that this is without the benefit of co-ordinated overseas advice from those who have devoted their business lives to promoting fine German wines.

A proposal for an international "think-tank" on current German wine problems has been cautiously rejected. Official comment is, "Foreigners cannot, and have no right to tell us how to change our laws".

Not even to restore the traditional image and increase future export sales of fine wines?

I remain, yours faithfully,  
PETER HALLGARTEN,  
Chairman,  
Hallgarten Wines Ltd,  
Carter's Lane, NW5,  
October 5.

## Venerable vegetable

From Mr Fred R. Atkin

Sir, In "Hot pot from the south" (*The Times* Cook, October 1) Frances Bissel refers to the potato variety Pink Fir Apple as a newly-introduced variety. Reference books state that Pink Fir Apple was introduced "before 1900".

I have been growing it for at least 30 years. It is, despite its archaic-sounding appearance, by far the finest of the salad potatoes. The main problem is to find a supplier of seed tubers. I have had to save my own as a general rule.

Yours faithfully,  
FRED R. ATKIN,  
Springhead,  
High Street,  
Winham,  
Chard, Somerset,  
October 3.

## Coming power struggle in Europe

From Sir David Crouch

Sir, Anyone who thinks the Single European Act does not weaken the sovereignty of Parliament is indulging in wishful thinking. We have to face the fact that there will be a show-down in Europe about where the power lies. It is not a question of who are the best Europeans, but how each nation regards its own democratic institutions.

The Westminster Parliament is still the central pillar of our own democratic structure. To succeed in a political career you have to be in Parliament at Westminster, not Strasbourg. Prime ministers' honours are not to be found in the knapsacks of the members of the European Parliament. But after 1992 they will be playing a more important role and their colleagues at Westminster a less important one.

The Prime Minister (reports, September 21, 22) was right to fire a shot across the bows of the Brussels bureaucrats. She was concerned about British sovereignty. Mrs Thatcher was reminding our partners in Europe that the future of Europe will depend on political power in Brussels exercised by ministers accountable to their national parliaments.

The time has come to make our parliamentary representatives in Europe once again members of the Westminster Parliament. It will mean reverting to a dual role for Westminster MPs who serve in Europe. They should be provided with the necessary staff and given some relaxation in their attendance at Westminster.

If the sovereignty of Parliament is not to be lost the only way is to put the representatives of that sovereignty to work in Europe. We already do so in the Council of Europe. It is vital that we do the same in the European Parliament. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID CROUCH,  
3 Tufnell Court,  
Tufnell Street, SW1,  
October 4.

## Hong Kong's future

From the Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Sir, Mr Paul Sieghart (October 3) misinterprets the exchange between Mr Bernard Levin (September 26) and my colleague, Sir Geoffrey Howe (September 28) on human rights in Hong Kong, reaching the conclusion that "Mr Levin is clearly right". This is not so.

Mr Levin, human rights in Hong Kong after 1997 are to be based on the relevant international covenants: article 38 of the draft Basic Law, which Mr Sieghart quotes, says so. But as Geoffrey Howe also made clear, there are indeed imperfections in this initial draft which must be put right.

Mr Sieghart also asserts that the international covenants, once implemented through law in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), could be revoked by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in Peking. How can this be so, given that the Draft Basic Law requires that the provisions of the international covenants shall be implemented through law?

The Chinese authorities are consulting public opinion in Hong Kong about the draft and have declared their willingness to amend it accordingly. For this they deserve credit. We will continue our efforts to focus their attention on the deficiencies which have been identified. But I have no doubt that they appreciate the crucial importance of getting the final version of the Basic Law right.

Yours etc.,  
GLENNATHUR,  
Foreign and Commonwealth  
Office,  
King Charles Street, SW1,  
October 4.

## GCSE comparisons

From Mr G. J. Samuel

Sir, Mr G. F. Evans (September 30) is right to wonder how an employer can compare a GCSE English based on 100 per cent coursework with a result derived, in part at least, from an examination.

Earlier this year our English teachers were subjected to pressure from the board to opt for 100 per cent coursework. It was common knowledge in schools that this would probably secure better results. In this school we chose the traditional path, which involved an examination. The results confirmed our worst fears.

On this basis we can give this advice to Mr Evans and other employers: as 100 per cent coursework produces "better" grades, they should adjust the results accordingly. A D obtained by the traditional route might well rate a coursework C. In any case the perceptive employer will prefer applicants who have proved their worth in an examination.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY J. SAMUEL,  
Headmaster,  
The Heathland School,  
Wellington Road South,  
Hounslow, Middlesex.

## Mail strike losses

From Mr Robin Evans

Sir, Surely the time has come for the Government to act and put an end to a monopoly which almost crippled the nation this month. How many millions of pounds were lost and are still being lost because of the postal strike and the inevitable backlog of mail?

Coping with a staggering demand for the dispatch of over 3,000 extra consignments a day during the strike, my company refused to be "held to ransom" and, for my part, I was perfectly prepared to face the consequences — legal and otherwise — of breaching the unreasonable legislation demanding private companies charge a minimum of £1 per envelope delivered.

I needed no more than the sorry tales of customers frustrated by missed deadlines, lost time, and wasted money to offer a "50p around town" emergency service with an easy conscience!

The time for new legislation is now, before the threat of any similar industrial action is allowed to dent the economy again.

Yours faithfully,  
R. EVANS (Marketing Director),  
Direct Link, Bristol Branch,  
Wadsworth Industrial Park,  
St Philips Road, Bristol, Avon,  
September 29.

Letters to the Editor may be sent to a fax number — (01) 782 5046. They should contain a daytime telephone number.

## A bridge too far for Humberside

From the Leader of Humberside County Council

Sir, On October 11 a public inquiry will be held at the Guildhall, Hull, to once again determine the level of tolls for traffic passing over the Humber Bridge. This inquiry coincides with the recently published report on Humberside by the Local Government Boundary Commission.

Very early on in the report the commissioners make the point that the Humber Bridge is not fulfilling its role.

We did not gain the impression from the representations we had received that the existence of the toll bridge had as yet succeeded in binding the two sides of the county together.

The report concluded that Humberside

... should now be given an undisturbed opportunity to build up the necessary long-term loyalty to the new county, on both sides of the Humber.

At present a one-way trip across the bridge costs a car driver £1.50; it is proposed to raise this to £1.70. If this rise goes ahead, Humbersiders will have to pay £3.40 to travel both ways across the mile of water that separates north from south. With a penalty such as this, how can the county hope to form a single economic and administrative unit?

The continued presence of heavy tolls is a major disincentive to mobility in Humberside. If the Government can write off the debt for Rover cars to enable British Aerospace to take them on board, or wipe out the £1.7 billion debt of British Steel, then I am sure they can do the same for the 850,000 people of Humberside and write off the Humber Bridge debt.

Yours faithfully,  
T. GERAGHTY, Leader,  
Humberside County Council,  
County Hall,  
Beverley,  
North Humberside,  
September 29.

## 'Green' issues

From the Minister of State for Housing, Environment, and the Countryside

Sir, Mr John Calabrine (October 4) must have surprised your readers. It was strange that in his comments on "Our Common Future" (the Brundtland report) he did not mention the welcome to it given by the Government on its publication, the positive support which the Government gave at the United Nations and the Toronto economic summit in June this year.

Nor does he seem to be aware that this was followed by a detailed Government response, including a foreword by the Prime Minister, which set out the practical action the United Kingdom is taking on the issues raised in the report. One wonders whether he is trying to perpetuate the myth that "we are the black sheep of the industrialized nations".

We will participate fully in the 1990 ministerial conference which the Norwegian Government plans to hold. As one of only a few countries to have so far responded in detail, we hope that many more around the world will follow the lead the UK has given on "Our Common Future". Yours sincerely,  
CAITHNESS,  
Department of the Environment,  
2 Marsham Street, SW1,  
October 5.

## Shadow over Games

From the General Secretary of the TUC

Sir, The moving scenes at the final of the Seoul Olympic Games, with individuals expressing their pleasure at having taken part and their friendship with each other, must have touched the hearts of many of us. But a shadow lies over those games, and still does — the undoubted lack of important civil rights in South Korea.

As one example, amongst others, 34 engineering and chemical trade unionists remain in jail, charged with no other offence than being involved in strikes which, even under the restrictive legislation in the Republic of Korea, were quite legal.

This is a fact which should not be forgotten by the Western industrialised countries, whose trade unionists would want to welcome Korea into the family of democratic countries. The action of the Korean authorities shows the shortcomings which persist and which must be remedied.

Yours sincerely,  
NORMAN WILLIS,  
General Secretary,  
Trades Union Congress,  
Congress House,  
Great Russell Street, WCI,  
October 4.

## Matter of taste?

From Mr Damon Hart-Davis

Sir, A certain party has been accused of being the "salad" party. Although intended as mildly pejorative, may I point out that salad, as a meal, is natural, delectable, "green", environmentally aware, non-nuclear, fresh, and, above all, good for the consumer.

A political feast awaits! Yours,  
DAMON HART-DAVIS,  
3/9 James Court,  
Edinburgh 1,  
October 2.











## THE ARTS

## TELEVISION

## Screening off reality

Sitting granite-faced over episode three of *Tanner '88* (Channel 4), one was visited by two unfresh but eminently recyclable ideas: (1) that Americans are easily pleased; and (2) that Robert Altman cannot direct comedy.

Reports from across the pond confirm what disinterested commentators might have predicted in advance of transmission, that Gary Trudeau's serial about the fortunes of a marginal runner for the Democratic nomination has been so taken to heart by the viewing public that a large proportion of that constituency believes the unshakably in the veracity of the mythical Jack Tanner's candidature. Life is welcome to imitate art, but when the art in question takes its beat so immediately from life (or presidential campaign updates on network news, which amount to the same thing), one feels like setting up a mirror in front of the television screen and leaving it to its own devices.

The besetting problem with all satire in any medium is that the more faithfully it mimics its target, the more nearly it seems to celebrate the values it set out to ridicule. When, last night, *Tanner* was arrested at an anti-South Africa demonstration in Washington, one of the suited goons in shades who communicate by means of wrist-watch mikes and deaf-aids told the uniformed police that they were not empowered to incarcerate a presidential candidate. Only the tight-lipped delivery of the actor signalled that this was supposed to be a funny line: if the contrast control had been a suitably dimmer, the incident could have passed for *verité*.

*True Stories: Reno's Kids* (also Channel 4) introduced a bearded remedial teacher in a tough suburb of San Francisco, who reclaims high school drop-outs by instilling "self-esteem". Under such caring tutelage, his new class of snarling teenage hairdressers came along nicely. In a way, of course, they had already achieved the major part of the American Dream: they were on television.

Martin Cropper

Irving Wardle finds an Edwardian comedy has more than period charm

## Class of 1908

## THEATRE

Mrs Dot  
Palace, Watford

An Edwardian oasis in a development desert, the Palace is celebrating its 80th birthday with a Maugham piece of the same age: 1908 was the year of Maugham's hat-trick, with four comedies running in the West End. None of them is likely to make a comeback into the standard repertory, but Wendy Toye's buoyant revival of *Mrs Dot* more than earns its keep as a festive offering.

A courtship merry-go-round, showing a brewery widow taking the Grosvenor Square snobocracy to the cleaners, it begins with a parade of stuffed-shirts that confirms all your worst suspicions of the opportunistic author.

There is an aitch-dropping butler, more status-obsessed than his prodigal young master, who has humbled himself with an prospective fiancée simply through running out of small talk. As he has also run through his money, he seems to have escaped the match; then he inherits the family title, and the marital trap closes in.

This situation takes lethargic shape through the sub-Wildean bawling between young Gerald and his clubland visitors, closely followed by the prospective mother-in-law who sweeps in with a great clatter of would-be Bracknellisms. We are up to the neck in bloodless English class comedy.

This, as it then emerges, is Maugham's target, which he goes on to demolish with the aid of the merry widow.

For reasons wisely left unexamined, she has fallen for the clueless young lord, and sets about reclaiming him while pairing off his wilting fiancée with her compliant secretary.

It is a walkover. Dot has brains, guile, and no inhibitions about pursuing what

she wants. Her adversaries are bound hand and foot by the protocol of genteel behaviour and elevated sentiment. The combat takes the form of a series of masquerade intrigues in which spectators are alternately taken into the secret, and then left to work things out for themselves.

More interestingly, the comic centre is divided between Dot, who remains gaily good natured even when moving in for the kill, and her bachelor cronies James, who echoes Maugham's repulsive voice, as in his corrosively sardonic assault on the "gentle sex" which abruptly turns the stage to ice.

Roland Curran plays him as a suave tease, just about on the same wavelength with Janet Dale's Dot, who starts rich and common and goes on to unveil a substantial repertoire of languishing feminine attitudes, before clapping her accomplice round the neck, brandishing a meat cleaver with which she has just destroyed his car.

Watford offers a warm-hearted night out, with just a chill in the air.



Merry widow: Janet Dale as Mrs Dot, taking on the Grosvenor Square snobocracy

## Delighted to meet you

## RECITAL

Sergei Leiferkus  
Wigmore Hall

Sergei Leiferkus is that rare creature: a Russian baritone of impeccable and immediately recognizable pedigree who also establishes a quick and intimate rapport with his audience. From the dramatic beckoning of his opening operatic arias, to the painstakingly read translation of his tiny Rachmaninov encore, he took his first British recital audience deep into his confidence.

Britain has had a taste of it already in Leiferkus's performances with the visiting Kirov, with Scottish Opera and even as Escamillo at the Coliseum. Now, he was able to reveal further facets of both the voice and the high intelligence behind it. Arias from operas by Borodin, Tchaikovsky,



Sardonic vein: Sergei Leiferkus

Rimsky Korsakov and Rachmaninov unveiled his finely-hooped, resilient baritone with its knife-like articulation and its ringing high register.

The darker and stealthier regions of the voice tinted two more rarely performed arias from Anton Rubenstein's *The Demon*: the slow-moving, sparsely accom-

panied "I am He", and the ethereal "In the infinite ocean". Not surprisingly, Graham Johnson came into his own in this pair of songs written by the great pianist. Indeed, his partnership throughout the evening was consistently enriching.

After the interval, Mussorgsky's *Songs and Dances of Death* penetrated chillingly the very marrow of the imagined visions of each successive victim. After the crescendo of menace in his portrayal of death as military commander, Leiferkus was in his best sardonic vein for Mussorgsky's "Semi-narrative" with its dirge deprecation of ecclesiastical Latin. With "The Song of the Flea" it was time to lean on the piano lid and, deceptively relaxing both himself and his audience, work on a laugh which seemed to travel through his entire body and leave a triumphant and hollow terror behind it.

Hilary Finch

## Boldness reaps rewards

## CONCERT

Moses and Aron  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

that truth, over Aaron, whose gift is for communication rather than understanding.

However, just to state the subject of the work in those terms is perhaps already to play the part of Aaron: the issues of the piece are too easy to read, made so by Schoenberg-Aaron, to the extent that we may miss the musical substance that Schoenberg-Moses placed behind them. Happy Pritchard reminded us that it is also a score of immense extravagance, density and daring.

There were passages that did not come off in this performance, but there were also many that did, including the thrillingly powerful push towards freedom at the end of the first act, the almost unbearable violin line that comes to

comfort, illustrate and mock the closing words of Moses, and much that was heard from the heavy brass, the percussion and the leader, Bela Dekany.

What this performance also showed in exemplary fashion was how the dialectic of thought and word is contained within the opera in the interpenetration of music and speech. The balance of singing and speaking in the complex choral textures was beautifully managed, and one heard clearly how so many of the instrumental rhythms spring out of key phrases. If not accident-free, this was an honourable, excellent night for the BBC Singers and Symphony Orchestra.

It was so also for Gunter Reich, whose grey, grave Moses is a classic. Philip Langridge's Aaron has been heard in better form, but he still showed the more plausible brother as a man of equal prophetic stature.

Paul Griffiths

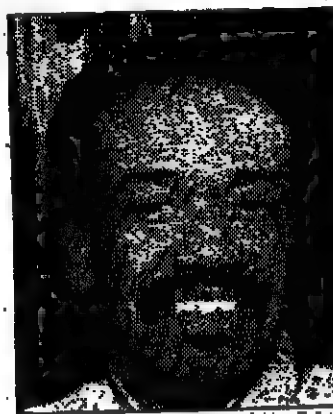
## Old-fashioned precision

## ROCK

Earth, Wind & Fire  
Wembley Arena

Maurice White is the kind of leader who chooses to call the break-up of Earth, Wind & Fire in 1984 and its subsequent reformation last year "a hiatus dedicated to personal growth". His band's shows are underpinned by a child-like, mystical vision and the performance at Wembley was stitched loosely together by snatches of a daff voice-over narrative portraying music as an intergalactic power for good, forever locked in battle with dark forces.

The stage was a greasepaint version of the Planetarium with orbs of varying sizes suspended in the flies. Three of these descended at the start, seemingly to deposit musicians on the stage, while with a bang and a flash, various other members of the band were conjured out of thin air. Before the encore White and two others ef-



Mystical leader: Maurice White

ected a disappearing trick from the stage, reappearing instantly half-way back in the audience.

But there was no woolly thinking or wishful pantomime about the music, an infectious combination of soul, jazz, disco and super-funk which was slammed out with superlative precision, energy and *joie de vivre* by the six full-time and six part-time members of the ensemble.

Sonny Emory performed a technically astounding and engaging drum solo. Andrew Woolfolk's tenor saxophone soloing was about as exciting and articulate as one is ever likely to hear from a band playing this size of venue, and Philip Bailey's falsetto vocals were so intense (and ultimately overblown) as to take on something of an operatic quality.

With material which was taken from last year's *Touch the World*, along with older songs such as "Let's Groove", "Fantasy", and "After the Love Has Gone", they swiftly worked the audience into a feverish, multi-coloured, spangled, stretch fabric costumes, the group was locked into a mid-Seventies American showband style of presentation, which is old enough to be passé in the face of modern acts such as Cameo, but nevertheless is not yet sufficient to elevate them to the status of a nostalgic legend, in the manner of James Brown.

David Sinclair

## Still in need of refinement

## JAZZ

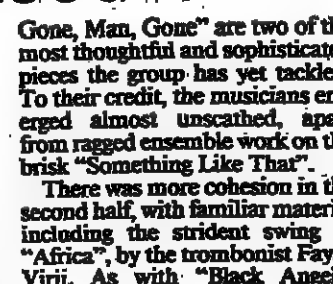
Jazz Warriors  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

In the three years since they first emerged on the scene, the Jazz Warriors have often appeared on the verge of creating some extraordinary music, forging a new synthesis of Afro-American and black British traditions. If the 20-piece band has occasionally fallen short of its ambitious goals, the reasons have mainly lain in lack of rehearsal time and frequent changes in personnel.

Those problems - as well as straightforward first night nerves - may well have been at the root of a variable performance on the opening date of an extensive Contemporary Music Network tour. During the first half, in particular, valuable time was wasted in a muddle over the order of compositions. And when it came to introducing the band at the close, the singer Cleveland Watkiss even seemed to have difficulty remembering the names of the newer members.

Before the interval the band unveiled new works by Herman Wilson and Harry Beckett, dedicated to Joe Harriott, the Jamaican-born alto pioneer who died in 1973. Though Harriott is best remembered for his experiments with atonality and Free Jazz, Beckett and Wilson's pieces were more orthodox, reaching back to the music of Harriott's formative years.

With their funeral pace and carefully sketched transitions between the reed and brass sections, "Passing Words" and "Joe -



Gone, Man, Gone" are two of the most thoughtful and sophisticated pieces the group has yet tackled. To their credit, the musicians emerged almost unscathed, apart from ragged ensemble work on the brisk "Something Like That".

There was more cohesion in the second half, with familiar material including the strident swing of "Africa", by the trombonist Fayaz Virji. As with "Black Angel", however, its extended choruses exposed the deficiencies of a number of the soloists. Like their counterparts, Loose Tubes, the Warriors would probably be even more effective if they practised a little less democracy and allotted more time to accomplished players such as Courtney Pine and Steve Williamson.

Clive Davis



Seamus Heaney

POEMS  
for  
Great Ormond  
Street

Who carved on the butter-print's round open face  
A cross-hatched head of rye, all jags and bristles?  
Why should soft butter bear that sharp device  
As if its breast were scored with slivered glass?

When I was small I swallowed an awn of rye.  
I felt like a standing crop probed by a scythe.  
I took its cut and scare far in and deep  
Until, when I coughed and coughed and coughed it up,

My breathing came dawn-cold, so clear and sudden  
I might have been inhaling airs from heaven  
Where healed and martyred Agatha stares down  
At the relic knife as I stared at the awn.

© Seamus Heaney 1988

This poem appears in *First and Always*, a collection of new work given by poets in aid of the Great Ormond Street Hospital. It is published in paperback by Faber and Faber on October 10 at £5.95. All proceeds will go to the appeal.

Transcribed: "The Heart Asks" by Michael Schmidt



# Prix Italia 1988

## PRIX ITALIA - RADIO DRAMA

## 'Hang Up'

Written by Anthony Minghella

Directed by Robert Cooper

Starring Anton Lesser and Juliet Stevenson

## RAI PRIZE - TELEVISION DRAMA

## 'Tumbledown'

Written by Charles Wood

Directed by Richard Eyre

Produced by Richard Broke

Starring Colin Firth

## PRESS AWARD - RADIO DOCUMENTARIES

## 'One Big Kitchen Table'

Produced by Piers Plowright

Compiled by Roberta Berke

Congratulations to everyone involved in the production of these award-winning programmes bringing the total BBC Radio and Television Awards in 1988 to 164.





## FRIDAY PAGE

# Antonia Fraser puts Mrs Thatcher in the same category as Elizabeth I, reports Victoria McKee

In the sunny, chintzy drawing room where her left-wing literary friends meet, Lady Antonia Fraser somewhat surprisingly extols the virtues of Margaret Thatcher as a warrior queen.

Once the wife of a Conservative MP, the late Sir Hugh Fraser, and now married to Harold Pinter, she has just completed a study of the species, *Boadicea's Chariot*. Mrs Thatcher fits the mould perfectly, according to Lady Antonia, but the Queen—even in military uniform—does not. "My definition is women who led in war and also ruled. Which lets out Joan of Arc, too, because she wasn't a ruler."

"All the women I have chosen to concentrate on—Cleopatra, Boadicea, Zenobia of Palmyra, Matilda of Tuscany, the Empress Maud, Queen Tamara of Georgia, Isabella of Spain, Elizabeth I, Queen Junga of Angola, Queen Louise of Prussia, the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, Catherine the Great of Russia, the Rani of Jhansi, Indira Gandhi, Golda Meir and Margaret Thatcher—in some way fulfil those criteria. When I started I assumed Queen Christina of Sweden did—because she wore men's clothes—but she melted away in my hands."

Queen Elizabeth II is only the ceremonial head of state, Lady Antonia explains, while as Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher wields the real power and has shown, during the Falklands crisis, that she can lead her country to war—and back. "Like her or not, you can't deny the lady is successful," she says magnanimously. "I can distinguish between the person and the policies. I mean there's no way I'd vote Conservative in the foreseeable future but I voted for her in 1979, although I think ultimately I was thrilled with the idea of a woman as Prime Minister."

She likens the position of the warrior queen to the embattled female executive—torn between single-minded ambition and the greedy desire to have husband, home and children, too. "The most successful ones play it two ways: on the one hand I'm the honorary man (the Better Man syndrome) and may have been the honorary boy (the Tomboy syndrome) but on the other hand I'm a lovely adorable goddess of a woman who you must respect for my femininity. I don't



No Boadicea: Lady Antonia Fraser: "would like to see women rulers who do not have to be warrior queens"

## On the trail of warrior queens

think any woman ever put on unbecoming warrior's clothes."

Reconciling extremes of masculinity and femininity seems the surest recipe for success: often achieved, she notes, through running down the rest of the female sex to emphasize the warrior queen's uniqueness.

The warrior queen likes to surround herself with men, to emphasize her honorary maleness. To illustrate this point, Lady Antonia has chosen a photograph of Mrs Thatcher, resplendent in a gold brocade evening gown which looks

like chain mail, surrounded by the dinner-jacketed men of her Cabinet.

It was during her researches for an earlier book, *The Weaker Vessel*, that Lady Antonia first became interested in "the phenomenon of female courage". She noticed that "men really got more excited with a woman leader: it appealed to their chivalry and enabled her to perform with her army feats that a mere man couldn't have led them to."

She sensed an exciting paradox: "Women have been subjugated and felt to be inferior throughout history, and also to be gentle, but when

a woman does lead in war, generally for some freakish reason, she does incredibly well and becomes, as it were, a goddess."

She speculates that "perhaps Mrs Thatcher, having established herself as the Iron Lady, now wants to be the goddess as well. There is a softening of the image."

The "appendage syndrome"—being the daughter or wife of some great, dead man—has worked to the advantage of warrior queens from the Empress Maud to Indira Gandhi. It is the reason Corazon Aquino came to power in the Philippines,

## 'When a woman does lead in war she generally does incredibly well and becomes a goddess'

and Benazir Bhutto may be able to seize it in Pakistan. Lady Antonia is fascinated by Bhutto. "Of course Zia's death, and her being on the brink of power with a new baby all happened since I finished the book—but it rivets me," she says. "Bhutto could well be a warrior queen in the making, and she could be like the Empress Maria Theresa, who held up her child to the troops and said, 'What is going to happen to this child? Help me!' and they all went 'Hooray!'"

Possibly because of the appendage syndrome, countries in which women walk three steps behind the men have a stronger tradition of female leadership, Lady Antonia observes, than "progressive" nations such as the United States. "It may also have something to do with having goddesses in the culture. 'I think the lack of emergence of a real woman leader in the US, where women have been so strong for so long, is quite fascinating. That may also be due, I suppose, to the cult of the couple: there's hardly a day when you don't hear about the woman—she's really got to be there. A husband is usually a handicap to a woman leader: look at poor Geraldine Ferraro."

Would Lady Antonia secretly enjoy the heady power of being a warrior queen? "Not in the least," she asserts. "I purposely had my photograph taken with peaceful smiles for the bookjackets. I would like to see women rulers who do not have to be warrior queens, particularly as the kind of wars we're likely to have are not the kind that anybody can hope to survive."

In her book she recalls an interview with Geraldine Ferraro, in which the potential vice-president was asked whether she would be strong enough to push the button. Lady Antonia thinks the question should have been whether she'd be strong enough not to.

"As a historian I can only say what people have done. But as a person I would hope that the future will be different, because if warrior queens are always going to drag other women under their chariot wheels there aren't ever going to be very many women leaders."

*Boadicea's Chariot: The Warrior Queens, by Antonia Fraser, published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson on October 13 (£14.95)*

## An animal passion



BARBARA AMIEL

This week I was given a copy of *Woman in the Mist*, Farley Mowat's new biography of Dian Fossey, the American naturalist who spent 18 years in Rwanda looking after the mountain gorillas. I was simply not able to put the book down. Yesterday, I slunk out of bed, eyes all squinty and face puffed after reading till 4.30 in the morning.

Fossey had to be a singular woman, of course, and perhaps her obsessive nature and perverse sexuality were the necessary dark side of the moon.

She left America for Africa when she was 31 and spent most of her remaining days in a remote camp on the side of the Virunga mountains. In 1985, she was found murdered, her skull split down to her chin. The murderer is unknown but then Fossey had many enemies. She seems to have had only one moral imperative: the need to sacrifice anything and everything for her gorillas.

She attacked cattle of the impoverished herdsmen who allowed their cows to graze on vegetation necessary for her beloved gorillas. She used black magic to intimidate poachers. She campaigned desperately to keep parkland in a country where the population density made every bamboo shoot and piece of grass precious. The mystery is not who murdered her, but why it was not done sooner.

In her book, *Gorillas in the Mist*, Fossey explained how she communicated, with the great apes through "belch vocalizations" and scratching and feeding behaviour. In fact, Fossey belonged to that very rare sort of human being who wishes not only to study another culture and group—common enough—but to break with her own culture and join the other side.

In her case, there was the added difficulty that the other side happened to be another species. But for Fossey, gorillas represented the apex of moral development. They had courage without aggressive nastiness. They had dignity, intelligence and affectionate natures. There were also very few of them, about 300 to be precise, living on the edge of extinction.

Fossey's work was both moving and instructive. Of course, in spite of the close relationship between the apes and ourselves, human beings are not gorillas and it seems unlikely that we can draw any direct parallels between our behaviour and theirs. Still, I found her work on the sexual behaviour of the animals intriguing.

Gorillas, for example, copulate indiscriminately with one another before sexual maturity, males mounting males and so on, but after oestrus, the females initiate sexual behaviour and invariably choose only the mature leader of the pack. In a sense it's a Daddy Longlegs syndrome, where the young Audrey Hepburn is drawn to the older, more dominant Fred Astaire.

As well, the females take a grooming and nurturing role

instinctively. Even if the females of a group are killed, leaving the males to rear the young, they cannot carry the babies dorsally and will not groom them. Now, gorillas have not been culturally conditioned by Christmas gifts of little dolls and Meccano sets for the boys. Their behaviour does seem to suggest innate tendencies. Translating this into our times it says, I think, that the image of a caring female and protective father may be culturally reinforced but this is not the same as culturally induced.

But what of Fossey herself? For this one has to turn to Mowat's biography. She seems to have had an element of calculated promiscuity, choosing her lovers (like Professor Louis Leakey) for professional advancement. Most people have an element of this in them, even if it's as subconscious as choosing someone who is simply "nice" to them, but isn't the moral key how you treat a useful lover after the affair is over?

In that sphere Fossey does badly. At the same time, passion could be aroused in her only by negative responses. She seemed to suffer from a psycho-sexual personality that responded largely to indifference, anger or pain. In the end, "habituating" a gorilla to respond to her smell and touch was a more satisfying emotional achievement than human relationships.

But her greatest flaw—in an extraordinary life—was her intolerance. Her stubborn tastes and opinions would brook no other point of view. She equated her own ambitions with the moral order itself. If her vision of gorillas demanded that some people remain in a palaeolithic stage of development, well so be it. Seeing legitimacy in no other idea of conservation but her own, she parted ways with many fellow conservationists. The point, as other commentators have written, was not whether she was right or wrong but that she was unable to accept the notion that her ideas may not be the only correct ones.

She died at 53 years of age and was buried on the mountain slopes next to the graves of the gorillas she so loved. I think it may be concluded that they, too, loved this strange American woman crouching on all fours next to them and thumping her chest. As much as another species can.

## Sharper focus on women in a man's world

### Women have played their part over the years, but would men get a TV series?

Among themselves, men will sometimes complain that their gender is rarely discussed in the way that a woman's is. You will not hear a man curse God for imposing exclusively on his sex the daily hazard of shaving—or campaign for men to be exempt from VAT. Why are women fascinated by the accident of their chromosomes? The bars should echo to such stuff on Sunday night after the first of BBC2's eight-part series, *Out of the Doll's House*, on the story of women in this century. No one would ever think about making a docu-

mentary on men, would they? Angela Holdsworth, the series' executive producer, replies that, on the contrary, it was while making one of them, a documentary about work, that she got the idea for this series. "I found it was extraordinarily difficult putting women into the programmes because they just weren't part of industrial life. I remember giving a silent cheer when it came to the wars when you would get the occasional woman in a shipyard."

A shipyard provides the best moment in one of the series'

strongest programmes, *A Suitable Job for a Woman*, which tells how equal rights legislation allowed women to compete for men's jobs. In 1941, with the men at war, a Dundee weaver called Bella Keyzer was sent to the local shipyard to train as a welder. Afterwards, like women all over the nation, she was sacked and her job given to a returning warrior. It was not until the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act made it illegal to refuse a job to an



Holdsworth: silent cheer

applicant on the grounds of sex that she was allowed to return. Holdsworth, who paid "only lip-service" to the women's movement until the series, has written a book based on it, *Out of the Doll's House* (BBC Books, £6.95).

The only time that Holdsworth felt that her sex was being used against her was in 1976 when, about to marry the barrister David Nemberger, she applied for three plum jobs, all of which

were given to men. She was told that it was thought she would not really mind since she had lots of other things to think about.

She insists that any holding back since then has been on her side and not the BBC's. "With three children I find it easier to stay making documentaries than becoming an executive."

Holdsworth employed an almost exclusively female production team for *Out of the Doll's House*. She says they enjoyed each other's company and may have worked more efficiently for the absence of men.

BBC gossip is that there were some fearful, fearful rows (but then, it is not unknown for

men to be at one another's throats by the end of a long shoot).

In the programme on sex, her interviewers pressed secrets from women that may have eluded men. Disappointingly, however, the series betrays no other hint of having been made by women and no variation on the standard BBC documentary.

As such they exhibit both the genre's virtues—clarity and scholarship tightly worn—and its usual vice, namely a disinterested authority that can border on the bland.

Andrew Billen

*Out of the Doll's House* will be shown on BBC2 on Sunday at 8.55pm.

## SATURDAY

**Portfolio** At least £8,000 to be won  
**PLUS Accumulator**



## Bogarde's back

"The main trouble now is that people think I must be either foreign or dead..." But as Sheridan Morley discovers in *The Times* tomorrow, Dirk Bogarde is alive and living in Chelsea, as languidly reclusive and satirical as ever

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## INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Review section on Saturday by a preview of the week ahead. Items should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

**BOOKING KEY**  
★ Seats available  
★ Returns only  
(D) Access for disabled

THEATRE  
LONDON

★ **AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE** Tom Wilkinson with Corinna Booth in Arthur Miller's adaptation of Ibsen's witch-hunt drama. Young Vic, 65 The Cut, SE2 (01-638 6383). Tue, Waterloo. Previews until Oct 12 7.30pm, press night Oct 13, 7pm, then Mon-Sat 7.30pm, £27.50.

★ **THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON** J.M. Barrie's other desert island play, with Rex Harrison as the eccentric and Edward Fox as his pet doctor. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (01-930 9822). Tue, Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8-10.30pm, mat Wed, Sat 3-5.30pm, £21-25.

★ **BODICE** Adam Faith with Anita Dobson in musical based on his popular TV persona, a lovable rogue in 1960s Soho. Cambridge Theatre, Euston St, WC2 (01-379 5299). Tue, Covent Garden. Previews until Oct 17 7.45-10pm, opens night Oct 18, 7.45-10pm, then Mon-Sat 7.45pm, mat Wed and Sat 3pm, £20-25.

★ **DRIVING MISS DAVIS** Wendy Hiller, Larry Foster, Charles Paterson in this year's Pulitzer prizewinner: the relationship between an elderly Jewish and her black chauffeur. Fragile material but fine acting. Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 2688). Tue, Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 8-10.30pm, mat Sat 3-5.30pm, £25-24.

★ **MEDDA GABLE** Lindsay Duncan as Ibsen's trapped and tormented heroine, with Clive Francis and Alex Norton in a version by Trevor Nunn. Haymarket Theatre, Swiss Cottage, NW3 (01-722 8224). Tue, Swiss Cottage. Previews until Oct 13, 8pm, opens Oct 14 7.30pm, then Mon-Sat 8pm, mat Sat 3.30pm, £25-20.

★ **HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES** Light, early Aylesbury, a Greenwich Theatre Production. Duke of York's Theatre, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (01-379 5299). Tue, 8pm, 10pm, 11pm, mat Sat 3pm, £25-20.

★ **LET IT BE AND LOVE** Maggie Smith and Margaret Tyacke wage epic war against the modern world in Peter Shaffer's new musical. Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (01-437 2688).

★ **WORD-WORTHING** Answers from page 24  
(a) El Cid's horse, he survived his master by 24 years, during which time he was allowed to roam the hills and was buried before the gate at Valencia and two days were planned to mark his funeral.  
(b) Johnson's cat Sam always brought Hodge's oysters home to the servants, being up to that trouble on a cat's head, might take against the cat. "Why, yes, but I have had cats which I liked better than this." Then, seeing Hodge out of countenance, "But he is a very fine cat, a very fine cat indeed."

★ **DIAMOND** (c) Sir Isaac Newton's little lapdog Diamond, as a woman's marriage is upset as a result of his death, causing the records of experiments for many years to go up in flames. Newton exclaimed: "Oh, Diamond, that little innocent the mischief that last dog did, and at once set to work to repair the loss."

★ **INCANTATIONS** (d) Literally "spelled on", the loopy Emperor Caligula's horse, which made noise and caused it to have ivory mangers, and drank wine from a golden plate. A cat for three old political leaders. "The most remarkable appointment since Caligula made his horse a consul."

★ **OUTSIDE LONDON:**  
1 The Running Man  
2 Poltergeist II  
3 Francis  
4 Beetlejuice  
5 Big Business

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★ **W1 (01-437 2688)** Tue, Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, mat Sat 3-5.30pm, £27.50-15.

★ **NATIVE AMERICAN** Manning Redwood in new musical London play exploring the poverty of the American Dream out there on the prairies.

★ **RE JOYCE** Maureen Lipman reinvents Joyce's *Gentle* in monologue and song with Denis King at the piano. Fortune Theatre, (01-836 2238). Mon-Fri 8pm, Sat 8.30pm, mat Sat 5pm, £25-15.50.

★ **LONG RUNNERS** And Then There Were None: Strand Theatre (01-405 0072). Beyond Resonance: Doulton Theatre (01-734 1159). 30 Days: New London Theatre (01-405 0072). 01-404 4079. 30 Days: Shaftesbury Theatre (01-379 5299). 40 Days: Drury Lane Theatre (01-379 5299).

★ **LES LIAISONS DANGEREUSES** Ambassadors Theatre (01-536 6111). Tue and Wed 8pm, mat Sat 3pm, £20-15.50. 30 Days: Shaftesbury Theatre (01-379 5299). 40 Days: Drury Lane Theatre (01-379 5299).

★ **THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA** Her Majesty's Theatre (01-379 5299). 30 Days: Shaftesbury Theatre (01-379 5299). 40 Days: Drury Lane Theatre (01-379 5299).

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Old and new: The new Hollies (left to right) Ray Stiles, Alan Copes and Denis Haine forming part of the new line-up with three members of the original quintet: Bobby Elliott, Alan Clarke and Tony Hicks (seated)

## Decking the halls

If tickets to see the Hollies (above) during their two-month British tour are hard to come by, bear in mind that when the dates were being set up, the group had not had a hit since "The Air That I Breathe" in 1974. That has all changed, thanks to a best commercial, and "He Ain't Heavy He's My Brother" recently reached No 1 - only the second such success in the group's 25 year history (the other was "I'm Alive" in 1965). Perhaps now the band will feel less inclined to behave like an ageing saloon bar act and cut out some of the embarrassing, end-of-the-pier wisecracks which have marred their otherwise solid performances in recent times. Of the original quintet, Alan Clarke (vocals), Tony Hicks (guitar) and Bobby

Elliott (drums) remain, and with the aid of three new members they recreate the soaring close harmonies and elegantly constructed melodies that earned them more British hit singles between 1963 and 1970 than any other group apart from The Beatles. The Hollies' British tour starts tonight at Harrogate Centre, Kings Road (0423 64433) 8pm, £7-8; tomorrow, Guildhall, Preston (0772 58858); Sunday, Derwent, Northampton (0604 24811); Thursday, White Rock Theatre, Hastings (0424 722755) and continues until December 10. On Saturday, November 26 and Monday, November 28, they appear at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212).

Plaza 2 (01-800 0200). Progs 2.00, 4.30, 7.00, 9.30.

★ **DRINKERS BY NUMBERS** (10): Three generations of women, all called Cecilia, become involved with a conman, who knows about the deaths of their husbands in deep water (118 min). Gals (01-727 4049). Progs 1.30, 3.45, 6.20, 8.40.

★ **FRANTIC** (15): Roman Polanski's latest film - a conventional mystery drama with Harrison Ford. Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 8636). Progs 2.00, 4.30, 6.15.

★ **THE LAST TEMPTATION OF CHRIST** (18): Martin Scorsese's long, controversial, stylistically inspired version of Jesus Christ's life. Screen on Baker Street (01-370 8772). Progs 3.45, 6.30, 8.45.

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## ROCK

★ **NEW MODEL ARMY** The post-punk trio from Bradford. With producer Tom Dowd (Ola Redding, Arlene Franklin) they seem to have got beyond doing the wrong sort of thing for their fourth album. Leeds Polytechnic, Woodhouse Lane (0532 430171) 8pm, £5.

★ **THE PROCLAIMERS** The Sprockly twins from Auchtermuchty now rocking out with an electric band in tow. South Lakes Leisure Centre, Burton Road, Lancel (0539 29511) 7.30pm, £5.50.







## Troops fire on Algiers rioters

From Susan MacDonald  
Paris

As riots continued in Algiers yesterday President Chadli of Algeria declared a state of siege in the capital, giving the police and army emergency powers. Soon afterwards troops opened fire to disperse rioters angered by rising prices and food shortages.

Troops with armoured cars had moved into the capital overnight after serious rioting on Wednesday left many areas devastated with shops and office buildings ransacked, windows broken and cars overturned and set alight.

This explosion of feeling followed cost-of-living strikes which gained momentum over the past few weeks.

The strikes had subsided but yesterday groups of youths, aged between 14 and 25, were out on the streets again as army helicopters patrolled overhead. In some areas the army used teargas to disperse demonstrators while in others the ransacking continued unabated.

The day before, demonstrators attacked symbols of state authority, such as the headquarters of the FLN ruling party, ministries and government shops, as well as national and foreign airline companies whose offices were ransacked and computer terminals buried into the street.

There are no clear details on the number injured. Yesterday troops guarded government buildings and in front of what remained of Algiers' most luxurious shopping centre at Ryad-el-Feth.

Algiers, originally designed for 800,000 people, now has a population of more than three million.

In declaring the emergency, President Chadli has decided that he must halt the unrest quickly. Not since 1965, when the Army seized power from Ahmed Ben Bella, have so many troops been seen on the streets.

Discontent has been growing for a considerable time and the outburst comes as Algerian oil and gas prices are plummeting and drought and locusts have this year ravaged agriculture. In many areas there are acute shortages of water and basic foods.

About 65 per cent of the population are younger than 25 and many of them lose hope before leaving school. The President faces considerable opposition in his attempts to break up the huge state sector — created in the days of high oil revenues — to create a viable private sector and to crack down on the widespread corruption.

**LONDON:** The Foreign Office yesterday urged travellers to consider postponing their visits to Algeria (Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent, writes). It warned that visitors "may encounter civil disturbances and disruption". But the 1,500 British residents there were said to be at little risk "provided they keep a low profile and act sensibly".

## Italy sets a demure fashion mood



Armani's evening skirt of ruffled green organza and chiffon, and (right) his one-sleeved chiffon overblouse and soft trousers (Photographs: John Rogers).

By Liz Smith, Fashion Editor

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## Conference sketch

## No policy must be the best policy

"I am deeply sorry for the unkind things I said about Liverpool", Disraeli is reputed to have quipped. "I had not seen Leeds at the time." Looking back to the Democrats Conference here last week fills me with remorse for the unkind things I said then. Compared with this lot, they were all so nice.

No ornament myself, I venture upon this next reflection warily. But why are Labour delegates so physically unattractive? Why do they all have spots? Why is their hair so horribly greasy? Why is their gaze reproachful, their speech a surly monotone? No disrespect to the genuinely disabled, but it must be said that if one didn't have a limp naturally, one would feel under pressure here to develop one. And why do they never laugh?

Mr Gerald Kaufman, (Labour's spokesman on foreign affairs) does have a sense of humour but rarely lets it show. Often compared with Kermit the Frog, there is an air about him (though he is properly fed and dressed, and spikily confident) that makes you somehow want to look after him, construct for him a little pond of his own with water lilies, safe from predators and stocked with guano and succulent flies for him to pounce on.

By the end of today's debate Mr Kaufman must have longed for such a haven. The day had started awkwardly as he boasted on the radio that the world's ambassadors are queuing to meet him. It sounded a little plaintive, like the slightly confused lady who lives up the road from me who keeps telling everyone that "Ivor Novello's boys came to my wedding, you know". As a strategy to impress it has its limitations but it is not without impact in the laundrette.

Mr Kaufman found himself discussing foreign affairs, this afternoon, in a laundrette of truly vast proportions. He didn't actually mention Ivor Novello but he mentioned almost everybody else. He was off to Moscow shortly to see the people in the Kremlin. He was on the best of terms with Mr Peres in Jerusalem who had assured him that Israel would gladly talk to Arabs who renounced all their claims. He had spoken to absolutely everybody who mattered in the Middle East — he had spoken.

in fact, to more leaders than Sir Geoffrey Howe, or Mr George Shultz — the list seemed endless. One felt more and more confident that at Mr Kaufman's wedding — whenever that happy day should occur — all of Ivor Novello's boys will be there.

Mr Kaufman turned momentarily from this to dispose of the slight problem of Labour's defence policy. It would be best, he argued, not to have one. This was not a fudge. Oh, no. There was much to which Labour could commit itself immediately. Wanting to see a non-nuclear world, for instance. And motherhood. It was just the little question of how we get there which seemed best left on the back-burner for the time.

Alan Tuffin, the next speaker from the floor, took up the strands of Mr Kaufman's argument and wove them joyfully together into a coat of many colours. Yes, we could have multilateral disarmament. Yes, we could have bilateral disarmament too. And unilateral disarmament. Why skimp? Why not have the lot?

What glorious possibilities this line of thought opens up. Mr Hattersley had already intimated on Monday that we could have both a free market and a controlled market. More cautiously, John Smith had kept under wraps his party's plans for reducing taxation and increasing it. But in succeeding debates on health and education, spokesmen managed cautiously to imply that it was easy to have private provision co-existing with public provision — in circumstances where public provision rendered private provision unnecessary.

Dizzied by the richness and diversity of the world that was opening up, my imagination took flight. The baroque and gilded patchwork of panels that arch across the ceiling of the great hall at Blackpool began to blur — until they seemed to become one of those huge, comfortable, heavy old ciderwoods of our childhood. Far away, now, I heard the words "I will now call Ron Todd". I refocused sharply. Mr Todd stood before us waving his arms. In his excitement he had stumbled in his text. "The North Sea Divide". He shouted above bewildered cheers.

Matthew Parris

## When no news is good philosophy

By Alan Hamilton

Diogenes should have been so lucky. When Dr Julius Tomin arrived to deliver his first lecture as pub philosopher to the Beehive in Swindon, Wiltshire, last night, he was almost unable to get in for the crush of newsmen occupying every square inch of the tiny bar.

Dr Tomin, a Czech dissident, aged 49, who fled to Britain in 1980, has become an unwilling media celebrity since a social security tribunal deprived him of a £37 a week benefit, dismissing his defence that as a philosopher he was too busy at his proper business

of reading original Greek Socratic texts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford to make himself available for humbler work.

His plight was noticed by Mr Noel Reilly, landlord of the Beehive, who immediately signed up Dr Tomin to deliver a series of nine lectures over three years to his tap room regulars for a stipend of £5,000 a year.

Dr Tomin immediately signed himself off the unemployment register. He also

became briefly famous for cycling from the World Congress of Philosophy at Brighton in August to attend the social security tribunal at Oxford. Part of his new salary package is that a car is sent from the Beehive to Oxford to fetch him.

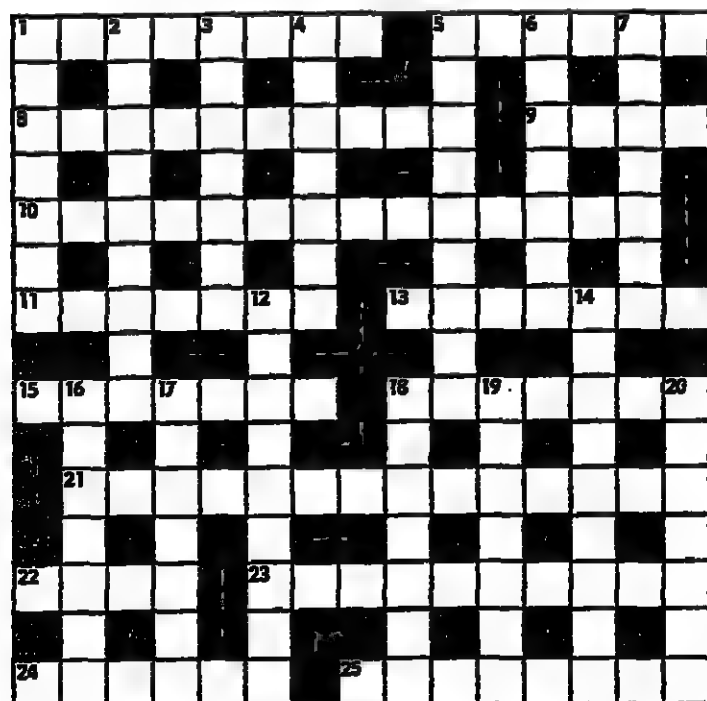
Mr Reilly said he had hired Dr Tomin because both the Oxford academic community, who had so far refused him a teaching post, and British society in general, had treated him shamefully, enticing him from Eastern Europe only to force him to live on £37 a

week. "I have given up a new car this year to pay for a philosopher," Mr Reilly said.

Dr Tomin announced to the pub that his theme would be "Time For Philosophy", promising that his lectures would touch on ancient philosophy, but would be more concerned with his own experiences of freedom.

At that point there was a suggestion from the floor that freedom to see and hear Dr Tomin was what was most desired, and the media circus was thrown out to cheer from the regulars.

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,794



- ACROSS**
- French King's personal capital (4,4).
  - Craftily lead diamonds after ending in three no-trumps (6).
  - Operating during race, doctor is vigilant (3,3,5).
  - Called by name in a newspaper (4).
  - Stony bed, where it took a different course (5,2,3,4).
  - Round meadow bird is free (7).
  - Tense, heaving drunk a small measure (7).
  - Endlessly show off bull, perhaps Irish bull (7).
  - Tree hailing from Mediterranean island (7).
  - I handled orders for boiling fowl (3,6,3).
  - The starting date some say is about 4th of July (1-3).
  - Hire workers and start to take action (10).
  - Concerning this, the lady's adversary comes round (6).
  - Keeps its press in order (8).
- DOWN**
- Severely criticize the clothing (7).
  - Work to keep the wolf from the door (3-6).
  - Article about South Africa's saint (7).
  - Breaking the law, an alien writer (7).
  - End halfway through exam — in test, time's up (9).
  - Discolour, like a pool? (7).
  - Grant at one time put in three consecutive letters... (7).
  - ... full three notes, post-like (5-4).
  - Spectre — he creates a feeling of horror (3,6).
  - A game cut down (7).
  - It alleviates mental distress when wrongly annoyed (7).
  - Picture of convict imprisoned by old king (7).
  - Tool incorporated in a second (7).
  - Used a test to reveal drugs (7).

## WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

### PETS

By Philip Howard

#### RAVIECA

a. Sanchez Pardo's cat

b. Saint Carter's bond

c. The Cat's horse

#### HODGE

a. Falstaff's donkey

b. Samuel Johnson's cat

c. George IV's cocker spaniel

#### INCITATUS

a. Caligula's horse

b. Hercules' bond

c. Model's familiar cat

#### DIAMOND

a. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's dog

b. Bertie Wooster's temporary cat

c. Isaac Newton's dog

Answers on page 24, column 1

#### Solution to Puzzle No 17,793

ACROSS: 1. French King's personal capital (4,4).

2. Craftily lead diamonds after ending in three no-trumps (6).

3. Operating during race, doctor is vigilant (3,3,5).

4. Called by name in a newspaper (4).

5. Stony bed, where it took a different course (5,2,3,4).

6. Round meadow bird is free (7).

7. Tense, heaving drunk a small measure (7).

8. Endlessly show off bull, perhaps Irish bull (7).

9. Tree hailing from Mediterranean island (7).

10. I handled orders for boiling fowl (3,6,3).

11. The starting date some say is about 4th of July (1-3).

12. Hire workers and start to take action (10).

13. Concerning this, the lady's adversary comes round (6).

14. Keeps its press in order (8).

## WEATHER

A colder, windy day all over Britain, up to gale force in places, and severe gale force in exposed spots especially in the west. Some sunny spells but many places will have squally showers, most frequently in western areas. Some showers will turn heavy, with the chance of hail and thunder. Outlook: quite cold and showery in all areas. Very windy at times.

### ABROAD

MONDAY: 1=thunder; 2=d-rizzle; 3= fog; 4=sun; 5=clear; 6=sunny; 7=rain; 8=cloud; 9=rain; 10=rain; 11=rain; 12=rain.

ABROAD: 1=thunder; 2=d-rizzle; 3= fog; 4=sun; 5=clear; 6=sunny; 7=rain; 8=cloud; 9=rain; 10=rain; 11=rain; 12=rain.

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ABROAD: 1=







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Morgan Crucible in \$34m carbon deal

Morgan Crucible is buying Carbon Product Operation from General Electric Company of the US for \$34 million (£20 million), in a move designed to make Morgan a more effective competitor in the world's carbon markets. CPO, based in Pennsylvania, produces industrial carbon and aircraft materials and its supply contract with General Electric is guaranteed for five years after the purchase.

The acquisition is being financed partly by cash and partly through the issue of 5.7 million new shares worth £13.6 million. Last year CPO made pre-tax profits of \$3.4 million on a turnover of \$14.7 million. Profits for the current year are expected to be well ahead of the 1987 results.

## NSM's £9m ship sale

NSM, the coal-mining group in which the Kuwait Investment Office holds a 22 per cent stake, is selling the ship MV Halka Venture to Worldwide Shipping of Hong Kong for \$15.25 million (£9 million). In the year to March 31 the vessel achieved an operating profit of \$608,000. The book value was \$3.57 million.

## Allied buys housebuilder

Allied London Properties, the property investor and developer, has bought Blenheim, a Kent and East Sussex housebuilder, for \$6.25 million. Blenheim specializes in first-time buyers and retirement homes. In 1987, the company achieved pre-tax profits of £1.2 million, including an extraordinary profit of £578,000.

## Druck up to £3.14m

Druck Holdings, the manufacturer of electronic measuring devices, reports a 15 per cent increase in pre-tax profits, to £3.14 million, on sales up 15 per cent to £14.3 million, during the year ended June 30. Earnings per share rose to 31.8p, up from 26.2p. The final dividend is 4.0p per share, making a total of 6.2p, an increase of 19.2 per cent.

During the year the company received orders from British Aerospace, the Ministry of Defence and the Meteorological Office. At the end of the year it also won a contract to supply hydraulic fluid level indicators for Tornado jet fighters.

## Photo-Me up to £11.29m

Shares in Photo-Me International, which makes coin-operated photo studios, rose 15p to 45.5p on net trading profits up from £9.53 million to £11.29 million in the year to end-April. Turnover rose 17 per cent to £76.8 million. Earnings a share reached 19.72p (16.73p) and a 2.4p final dividend was declared, making a total of 3p (1.6p).

## Hilton boost for Ladbroke

Shares in Ladbroke Group surged 12p to 46.5p on news that Hilton International, the hotel group, had acquired last year, for the first nine months of the current year. Hilton increased profits, before tax and interest charges, by more than 75 per cent over the same period last year.

## Musterlin in the black

Musterlin Group, the USM publisher and book distributor, reported first-half pre-tax profits of £25,000 on turnover of £2.56 million. In the same period last year the group made a loss of £268,000. After a tax charge of £64,000 there remained an attributable loss of £239,000, or 1.02p per share, down from 4.33p last year. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1p per share.

## Sun Alliance Canadian sale

Sun Alliance expects to receive Can\$55 million (£26 million) for the sale of two general insurance subsidiaries in Canada to Continental Corporation, a Canadian insurer. Sun will also buy Continental's 75 per cent holding, and all remaining shares, in Groupe Barthelemy, a French underwriting agency.

## Manders in £2.5m move

Manders Holdings, the printing ink, paint and wallpaper group, has bought General Decorating Supplies of Reading, Berkshire, for £2.5 million. GDS is a paint merchant and retailer in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. Manders has also agreed to buy a related freehold property in Henley-on-Thames for £750,000.

## Etam keeps up with fashion trends

Etam occupies a much-envied niche in the clothing market for younger women — not overly fashionable, but with a frequently changing range of products.

The group is now using its expertise to develop complementary chains in Tammy for girls, Snob for teenagers, and Peter Brown for men. Etam's broadening business should lessen the impact of a downturn in the fashion market.

1987-88 was a bumper year for Etam with profits up by more than half. This makes it harder for the group to improve upon that performance, particularly given the costs of establishing recently acquired Snob and Peter Brown.

Etam is also being faced with a difficult market in its core activities. The current year started well with like-for-like growth in the high teens. But by the end of the period, underlying sales growth had dwindled to 8 per cent. Since then the rate of growth has slowed even more, although Christmas is yet to come.

A more sophisticated management structure has been installed at Snob and Peter Brown, which has increased overheads. But these companies should be trading profitably by the end of the year, a fine achievement since they were losing more than a million pounds a year at the time of acquisition.

Underlying growth from these two companies in the second half is a staggering 40 per cent and 70 per cent respectively.

Etam sports a strong balance sheet which should contain about £20 million of net cash by the year-end. This is after spending £24 million on capital investment, up from £15 million in 1987-88.

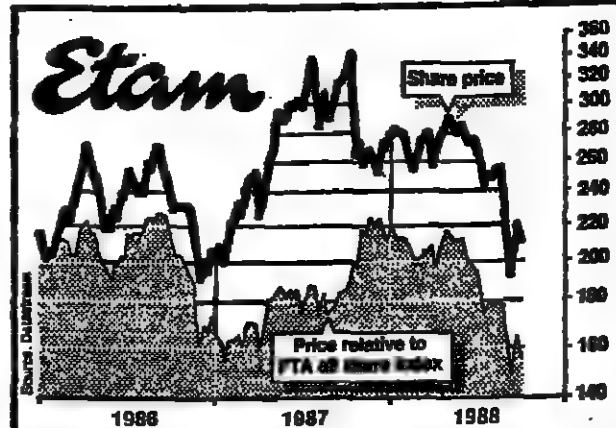
The group is not on the lookout for more acquisitions, being contented with its current spread of activities. But it is searching for new sites.

By the half-year-end, square footage rose from 447,000 to 538,000 or 185 trading branches compared to 172. There are plans to open 20 more outlets by the end of the year, which would add an extra 100,000 sq ft.

Forecasts for the full year are being trimmed to about £21 million, placing the shares on a p/e of 9.3 times. Take-over rumours involving Sears are probably misplaced but the business is good quality and shares should be bought on any short-term weakness.

## HTV Group

If HTV was as good at marketing its shares as it is at selling its programmes, its investors would be a good deal richer. Pre-tax profits of £14.4 million for the year to end-



July were ahead 21 per cent and comfortably higher than City forecasts. This was thanks largely to strong overseas sales of programmes such as the cold war thriller *Codenamed Kyril*, the Windsor saga *The Woman He Loved* and the new *Maigret* series.

This tipped the mix of programme sales in favour of foreign earnings, which attract a lower rate of Exchange Levy. The levy of £3.6 million compared with £5.2 million in the previous 12 months and confirmed HTV's reputation as a skilful exponent of working the levy rules to its shareholders' advantage.

The figures revealed an impeccable profit performance, coupled with financial strength. HTV's cash mountain now stands at £11.2

million — nearly a quarter of shareholders' funds — and the assets fully back the current share price of 248p, up 23p.

The shares stand on a historic yield of 6.3 per cent, rising to perhaps 6.8 per cent on a one-year view. At these levels they sell for less than 5½ times expected earnings this year. For income funds and other fans of high-yielding shares this looks excellent value. Clearly the stock market is not giving HTV the benefit of the doubt.

Part of the problem is specific to most of the regional television contractors. The economic powerhouse of London and the South-east continues to cream off advertising revenues from the regions. HTV's revenues rose 11.6 per cent to £91.1 million, but its share of the indepen-

dent network income slipped slightly, to 6.37 per cent.

HTV reckons that it has in place the sales and marketing strategies which can counter this drift to the South-east, but the market wants firmer evidence of this.

The Government move to open up television contracting to independent production companies could impact more adversely on HTV than other regions, for it has the facilities to produce considerably more Welsh-language output than the 7.5 hours per week currently contracted. It will be pitching hard for the unallocated six hours.

Meanwhile the shares look a safe hold and could move considerably higher when some of the uncertainty begins to clear.

## Control Securities

The "old firm" of Virani and Ronson continued the popular property game of the parcel yesterday. With a lick of paint and a bit of packaging, Nazam Virani's Control Securities should be able to make a quick turn before the music stops.

Mr Virani specializes in buying what he describes as the "good rubbish" — feeding off the titbits handed down by bigger players such as Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation and Mr Tony Clegg's Moomleigh Group. In return, the vendor takes a fistful of

Control shares. Unfortunately, the presence of a clutch of well-respected property tycoons on the share register has done little to turn Control into a high-rise stock.

The latest deal, in which Mr Ronson is handing over a portfolio of properties and taking half the £62 million purchase price in shares, looks tailor-made for Control. Mr Virani knows how to make assets sweat, does not mind spending a bit to smarten them up and can always be relied upon to find a buyer giving him a healthy turn on the sale.

A parallel transaction in which the two parties take over a block of properties in the United States also fits in well with the Control strategy. Mr Virani's property acquisitions underpin a growing leisure business — the latest on deal gives him a flagship hotel in central London, which he eventually intended to contribute about 50 per cent of profits. But Control is still perceived as a property trader. Profits have grown rapidly and the company is on course for £16 million this year.

The presence of heavy-weight property interests on the register will shore up the shares, changing hands at 53p at present, but the market's reservations about the future of the property sector will probably dampen short-term interest. The shares look like ones for property professionals.

## Aurora up 20p on bid approach

By Geoffrey Foster

Shares in Aurora, the Sheffield engineering group, soared to 141p before ending 20p higher at 138p yesterday on news that Australia National Industries, the diversified Australian engineering group, had made a bid approach to the Aurora board.

ANI, which already owns a 22 per cent shareholding in Aurora, is keen to expand in Britain and would almost certainly prefer a friendly, agreed takeover.

Mr Doug Morton, the managing director of Aurora, advised shareholders to take no action and not to sell their shares.

He told *The Times*: "We had a brief discussion with ANI on Wednesday and no doubt will be having further talks in eight or nine days' time."

Analysts believe that any offer for Aurora would have to be pitched at about 150p to 160p a share, valuing the business at about £145 million, to stand a chance of success.

In 1983, Aurora was saved from the brink of collapse by a rescue package assembled by the City.

At one time its borrowings were nearly 20 times shareholders' funds.

As part of the rescue package, shareholders had to accept a reconstruction which gave them just one share for every 20 held.

Last month, Aurora reported record interim profits of £6.8 million, up from £5.1 million last year, based on sales of £73 million against £56 million.

The board then reported rising demand across all its activities.

These range from steel casting and forgings to the distribution of window hinges for the home improvement market.

## Ariadne plunges to record loss of Aus\$640 million

From Richard Bentley, Sydney

Ariadne, the industrial equipment, waste, glass and property group once led by Mr Bruce Judge, the New Zealand entrepreneur, yesterday revealed the biggest loss in Australian corporate history: Aus\$640 million (£299 million).

"It's not an Australian record I would seek myself," Mr Barry Capp, the chairman, said. "I would have preferred swimming or athletics."

The company also said it had had to sell a further Aus\$200 million of assets for cashflow to cover interest. In 1986-87, it posted a net profit of Aus\$142 million.

For the year ended June 30, abnormal losses totalled Aus\$599 million. Investments of Aus\$527 million were written off, as were Aus\$73 million in non-recoverable receivables.

Sales rose by a third, to Aus\$1.6 billion. Pre-tax loss was Aus\$622 million, compared with Aus\$156 million profit the previous year.

Ariadne blamed last year's stock market crash for the disastrous results. The crash also caused the National Companies and Securities Commission, Australia's corporate watchdog, to demand that Mr Judge resign as chief executive of the industrial conglomerate.

Last night, Mr Judge said: "For the past nine months Ariadne has been bleeding to death because of the huge interest payments it has had to face — at least Aus\$100 mil-

lion." (In fact it was Aus\$99.4 million.)

"All that time nothing has been happening inside Ariadne," he said. "While other entrepreneurial companies hit by the market crash were trading and realising assets, (and) putting value back into their operations, Ariadne was doing nothing."

Mr Capp said recent asset sales — including that of its 15 per cent stake in Goode Durant, the British banking and finance group, to Mr Larry Adler's FAI Insurance — would reduce debt to Aus\$400 million by December. At balance date, debts totalled Aus\$1.3 billion and net assets Aus\$213 million.

Mr Capp thanked the 31-bank consortium which pre-

vented Ariadne from being liquidated for being "extraordinarily supportive."

"If debt could be reduced by a further Aus\$200 million, the cash flow from remaining assets should be able to support borrowings," he said.

Mr Capp dismissed the possibility of a takeover of Ariadne by Mr Judge as "mere speculation." This had been fuelled by the recent purchase by Magenta Holdings of a 19.9 per cent stake in Ariadne for Aus\$ 85 million from FAI Insurance. Mr Judge owns 26 per cent of Magenta.

Curiously, after the loss was revealed Ariadne shares rose 1 cent to close at 19 cents. Before the crash they were Aus\$3.50. Not surprisingly, no dividend was declared.

## Walker Greenbank at £6.52m

By Colin Campbell

Walker Greenbank, the diversified car wash to invalid chair group run by Sir Anthony Jolliffe, a former Lord Mayor of London, has spent \$6 million on acquisitions in the past six months and is hungry for more.

Interim pre-tax profits of the multi-conglomerate rose to £6.52 million (£5.12 million) in the six months ended July 30, and the interim dividend is raised to 1p a share (0.5p).

Sir Anthony said the group was fast developing its car wash market activities and had started talks with a view to expanding into Spain.

Interim group turnover was £54.6 million (£47.1 million), of which engineering interests generated 20 per cent, wall covering operations between 25 per cent and 30 per cent, shop-fitting interests 30 per cent, with medical products and other interests making up the balance. The group wants each of its operations to earn at least 10 per cent return on turnover, Sir Anthony added.

Gearing remains modest at 25 per cent, and cash flow positive. Net assets are estimated at about £40 million.

In April, Walker Greenbank strengthened its garage supplies sub-division by buying Van-Line whose activities complement those of Wilcomatic, Britain's largest supplier of automatic car washing machines.

Sir Anthony said: "The group already handles car washing machines and floor-covering installations and can now go to oil giants and other total garage package including signs and pump maintenance." The shares rose 3p to 117p.



Asking for growth: Sir Anthony Jolliffe plans to move into the Spanish car wash market

## Bond plans buy-back for BCI

From Stephen Leather, Hong Kong

Mr Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur, is to buy back Bond Corporation International (BCI), his Hong Kong-listed investment vehicle, after less than two years as a public company.

Trading in BCI will be suspended until details of the buy-back are revealed.

Bond Corporation Holdings, Mr Bond's parent company, which controls 66.19 per cent of BCI shares, has appointed Wardley, the merchant bank, as its financial adviser, while Indonesia Asia will advise small shareholders.

"The reason for being a listed company is no longer there," said Mr Peter Lucas, the BCI managing director yesterday.

"The stock market is merely the way in which capital is assembled and the reason for listing is to have a recognized method of accumulating capital. In Hong Kong, this is not readily available to us."

The Hong Kong stock market is in the doldrums, with an average daily turnover last month of just HK\$386 million (£29.15 million), and little scope for Mr Bond to raise cash through rights issues. He is already heavily borrowed with gearing close to 100 per cent.

BCI shares have been trading at a big discount to net asset value. The shares traded at HK\$1.49 before the suspension, 7 cents higher than Wednesday's price. Analysts put the net asset value between HK\$2 and HK\$2.80 a share.

"We've held first class assets but this was not appreciated by the market," said Mr Lucas.

Mr Bond moved into Hong Kong in late 1986, when he bought a portfolio of luxury residential flats from Hong Kong Land for HK\$1.4 billion. He injected the property into a shell company and shares in BCI began trading in January last year.

## Bowes pays £6.5m for TFL Group

By Michael Clark

Dean & Bowes Group, the designer and refurbisher of public houses and restaurants, has joined the acquisition trail with the £6.5 million purchase of the privately owned TFL Group, one of Britain's leading hotel refurbishers.

To help finance the deal and the recent purchase of two freehold properties, the group is issuing 5.2 million shares at 150p each. At least 4.35 million will be issued to TFL directors — 2.7 million have been placed by Robert Fleming, the merchant banker, but will be subject to a claw-back facility to satisfy requests from Dean & Bowes shareholders.

The deal has boosted Dean & Bowes's capitalization from £13 million to about £22 million.

In the year to June 30, TFL reported pre-tax profits of £648,000 on a turnover of £7.4 million and net assets of £310,000. Dean & Bowes had pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 of £608,000, up 60 per cent, and a 45 per cent rise in earnings per share to 5.35. The shares finished 6p lower at 159p.

## New HIGHER investment rates from the Cheshire, from 7th October 1988

SUPER SHARE PLUS	NET ANNUAL INTEREST (CAR)*	NET MONTHLY INTEREST (Pm investment £2,000)	GROSS EQUIPMENT (CAR)*
£30,000+	9.00%	8.65%	12.00%
£10,000+	8.50%	8.19%	11.33%
£5,000+	8.20%	7.91%	10.93%
£500+	7.70%	7.44%	10.27%
£1+	5.90%	—	7.87%

## SUPER SHARE INTERNATIONAL AND TREASURERS ACCOUNT

Available to tax exempt organizations and those not ordinarily resident in the UK for tax purposes.

GROSS RATE	NET RATE
£30,000+	11.70%
£10,000+	11.05%
£5,000+	10.70%
£500+	10.05%
£1+	7.70%

## MORTGAGE RATE

The basic rate of interest charged on existing mortgages for owner occupier borrowers will be 12.65% from 7th October 1988 or at a later date subject to the terms of the mortgage deed.

\*Compound Annual Rate (CAR) when monthly interest is left to accumulate in the account.

†Assuming tax is paid at basic rate.

The rate of interest on all other investment and Deposit Accounts (except S.A.T.E.) will be increased by 0.90%.

**Cheshire BUILDING SOCIETY**  
Chief Office, Castle Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 6AH.



# Developer set to win vote over future of Ship Canal

By Ronald Fox

Mr John Whitaker, a property developer, yesterday tightened his hold on the Manchester Ship Canal Company against the determined opposition of many small shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting of the company in Manchester.

The opponents voted against two resolutions by the company that would end the in-built majority of Manchester City Council on the canal company board and authorize a new joint venture company, Ship Canal Land Ltd, to borrow on the mortgage of canal company land.

Even so, Great Hey Investments, a private company owned by Mr Whitaker and

the largest shareholder in the canal, looks set to secure a majority of shareholders behind the plan to change the company's constitution. The result of a ballot taken at yesterday's meeting will be announced today by the Stock Exchange.

Under this agreement, the Canal Company would repay £7 million in debentures to the council for a 19th century loan made by the council when the canal ran into financial problems in its early days. A further £3 million would be invested by Great Hey in Ship Canal Land Ltd, a company formed by Ship Canal and Manchester City Council to develop land in the east of the

city. The plan has the agreement of the Labour-controlled city council but objections remain about the intentions of Mr Whitaker's supporters.

This is in spite of a rise in the value of their shares from £1 to £18 during the three-year dispute over control.

Mr Nicholas Berry, representing five shareholders, told the meeting, which was attended by only 80 of the 3,000 canal shareholders, that a basic conflict of interest remained between Mr Whitaker and the "outside" shareholders.

Mr Donald Redford, the former chairman of the canal company and now representing the small shareholders,

accused the new management of winking a sledgehammer.

Among the fears of the opponents was the possibility that a board controlled by Mr Whitaker could push through a rights issue of ordinary shares that would water down the value of preference shares and rights of the shareholders.

The Ship Canal Company rejected the idea as groundless and mischievous. Because of the weight of proxy votes held by Mr Whitaker, yesterday's ballot should go his way and the small shareholders are left to pin their hopes on the public inquiry which will be called by the Department of Transport.

## Coal wins TRIG battle

By Lawrence Lever

The British Coal Pension Fund has emerged victorious in its takeover battle for TR Industrial & General, the country's third largest investment trust with net assets of £614 million.

The success of the bid has important implications for the continued independence of Touche Remnant, the fund management group, which has the contract to run TRIG. The trust is Touche Remnant's largest shareholder, with 27 per cent, worth about £10 million.

Existing option arrangements give the other shareholders in Touche Remnant the right to buy TRIG's stake. These other shareholders include Liberty Mutual, the US insurance company which recently took 15 per cent of Touche, and with the demise of TRIG, could take up more.

If the bulk of the TRIG stake in Touche went to the other eight trusts, a predator who was interested in Touche might try to gain control by picking them off.

Meanwhile, as British Coal Pension Fund announced that it now owns for 37.7 per cent of TRIG, arrangements were being made for a meeting between the two sides.

British Coal was yesterday keeping silent as to whether it wanted to take over the management contract for the trust, which contributes about 10 per cent of Touche Remnant's earnings.

Market sources suggested yesterday that Touche would lose the contract although its loss, if it happens, would trigger pre-existing compensation arrangements which would give Touche up to two years' worth of TRIG management fee.

By Wednesday's first closing date, British Coal Pension Fund, which launched its bid with a springboard 35 per cent stake in TRIG, had won acceptance for a further 9.4 per cent.

Before revealing the level of its acceptance it went into the market and purchased a further 12.2 per cent of TRIG enabling it to announce in one go yesterday morning that it spoke for 57.7 per cent of TRIG.

British Coal paid 129.5p for the shares which it purchased in the market on Wednesday, matching its original offer price. This means that it does not have to increase its offer which has been extended until October 12.

## COMMENT David Brewerton

### Nuggets of truth about the battle for ConsGold

Even as the Guinness Affair was breaking about the ears of the City, it was playing fast and loose with the rules. Whatever arguments there are about who agreed what with whom about Consolidated Gold Fields and Minorco, there are some facts which are incontrovertible.

1. The two sides had gone so far down the road towards agreeing a merger that the terms were fixed, a draft press release had been prepared, and even the suggested answers to expected media questions had been sorted out.

2. There had been a raft of takeover speculation in the ConsGold share price in the final months of 1986, the shares rising from 320p on September 1 to 670p at the end of December.

3. History does repeat itself, even if the details get changed. In November 1986, *The Times* reported: "The speculation surrounding ConsGold has been brought to a head this week with news of heavy Swiss support for the shares in traded options."

4. Neither company, nor any of its advisers, alerted the Takeover Panel to the fact that they were in talks and that the stock market was alive with rumours.

5. We will never know the whole truth of what went on in the boardroom of Charles II Street two days before Christmas.

6. The exact sequence of events has little or no bearing on the current bid. The most likely outcome of the bid, where the row between the two sides over what happened in 1986 is

nothing but an unedifying sideshow, is that Sir Gordon Borrie will read the Monopolies Commission report into the KIO shareholding in BP and conclude that what is true in that case would be doubly true should Minorco win full control of ConsGold, and recommend that the bid be referred.

That, at least, would allow the over-excited participants to take a holiday.

### Goodison's warning

Sir Nicholas Goodison and his stalwart 1992 squad yesterday sought to signal the Securities and Investments Board and Whitehall that the single European market in securities is just not on, unless the regulatory corset of the Financial Services Act can be made more compatible with the looser girdles employed by Continentals.

He renewed his warning about securities houses migrating to the lighter regulatory surroundings, if the European playing field is not levelled out a bit. What's more, other European centres — Paris for one — are catching the City up fast in the technological race in screen-based trading, again reducing the advantages London has to offer. The superficial cause of the International Stock Exchanges latest outburst of *Angst* is the recognition that time is running out for bending the European Commission's mind on the directives that will govern the securities industry. But the real reason is that Europe gives the City yet another chance to strike a blow at the FSA.

## Rockware buying CWS Glass

By Derek Harris

Rockware, the glass-making, printing and plastics packaging group, is buying for £21.55 million the glass manufacturing interests of the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The acquisition will make Rockware at least as big as Guinness's United Glass, the United Kingdom market leader.

The deal also — and importantly, as the 1992 single market nears — makes Rockware a greater force in the European market which is dominated by France's St Gobain, with a 22 per cent share, and the same country's BSN, which has 9 per cent. Rockware and UG now each have 5 to 6 per cent of the European market.

The demand for glass containers has been growing, especially in those European countries which are more ecologically aware. The biggest increase in the first half of this year came from France, where demand was up 16 per cent. In the UK it was up 2 per cent.

In addition, the deal will make Rockware the UK's biggest producer of milk bottles, because the CWS, Britain's biggest farmer, also accounted for more than a third of milk bottle production.

The result is that Rockware will probably be responsible for more than half the bottles used in doorstep delivery.

Rockware has bought at the asset and stock value of CWS Glass, which has two glass-making works — in Wigan, Greater Manchester, and Worsop, Nottinghamshire. By the year-end Rockware will



Bottle party: Frank Davies (left) and Sir Peter Parker yesterday (Photographic James Gray)

have gone from virtually nil to about 50 per cent of the bottles used in doorstep delivery.

In glass-making the race usually goes to the biggest volume producers — except for some highly specialized sectors — so size is crucial, according to Mr Frank Davies, Rockware's chief executive. Since the late 1970s the

company has been precluded, on monopoly grounds, from bidding for Redford, the third largest glass-maker, which has 14 per cent of the UK market compared with the now near-one-third share each of Rockware and UG.

Rockware had 23 per cent of the UK market last year, but buying CWS Glass, with its 7.5 per cent market share, will lift the company's share to about 32 per cent.

Sir Peter Parker,

Rockware's chairman, said the company did not anticipate any monopoly problem to arise over the CWS deal.

Last year, CWS Glass had an operating profit of £1.4 million on sales of £28 million. Its purchase by Rockware will enable CWS to release investment cash for use elsewhere.

The company is involved in retailing, as well as manufacturing, and has growing property interests.

## Jacques Vert advances to £2.1m at half time

By Our City Staff

Jacques Vert, the women's-wear manufacturer and retailer, listed on the Unlisted Securities Market since 1985, had pre-tax profits in the half year to July 19 of £2.1 million (£1.6 million).

No interim dividend was paid, but the board hopes to pay its first one next year.

The directors remain optimistic about current trading, saying orders for the spring are at record levels. This contrasts to some other fashion manufacturers and retailers who

have experienced a slackening of activity since the middle of the year.

City forecasters are predicting pre-tax profits for the full year of £5 million.

A rate of organic growth of almost 20 per cent for the half year is being matched in the second half, and exports to North America and Europe have been an important factor. Production capacity was up and the company does not expect any new borrowings by the year-end.

## A McAlpine profit warning

By Alexandra Jackson

Shares in Alfred McAlpine, the construction company, slumped from 365p to 299p yesterday — a fall of 18 per cent — as the company alerted shareholders that pre-tax profits for the year to end-October will be "significantly lower" than the £31.4 million for 1986-87.

City analysts had expected Alfred McAlpine to report maintained profits but now fear that the figure could be as low as £18 million.

More optimistic revised forecasts have stuck at nearer £25 million. The wide range in

estimates stems from the uncertainty being voiced by Alfred McAlpine over the final settlement dates for the troublesome contracts.

A recent trend in the industry means that contractors are often receiving final payments for work up to two years after its completion.

More than half of Alfred McAlpine's profits last year came from construction work, half of which was civil engineering, where margins have remained slim.

Delays in receiving settlements on a wide range of work

— much of which is public-sector funded — has further eroded profitability, according to Mr Bobby McAlpine, the chairman of the group.

Management problems within the construction division have added to Alfred McAlpine's difficulties, but these have now largely been resolved. Mr McAlpine said a sound base had been established for the future. Alfred McAlpine recently announced the sale of its retirement homes operation. It expects to announce soon the outcome of talks with Canberra Group.

## STC wins £65m orders from BT

By Alexandra Jackson

British Telecom has placed a new series of telecommunications equipment orders with STC, the electronics manufacturer, worth £65 million. Mercury Communications, a rival to BT, has also placed orders with STC, worth £3.5 million. Some of the equipment for both BT and Mercury involves fibre-optic communications networks.

## COMPANY BRIEFS

**POLYMARK INTL (Int)**  
Pre-tax: £0.88 (£0.55m)  
EPS: 1.88 (1.71p)  
Div: Nil

Turnover £17.04 (£15.03m). Group is operating well and order books remain strong, the board reports.

**TULLOW OIL (Int) Ir**  
Pre-tax: £0.01m  
EPS: 0.03 (0.70p loss)  
Div: Nil

Comparisons are for previous full year; 1987 pre-tax loss was £0.25m. Turnover and other income £0.36 (£0.31m).

**BERRY, BIRCH (Int)**  
Pre-tax: £0.26 (£0.55m)  
EPS: 2.6 (5.5p)  
Div: 1.5 (1.5p)

Turnover £2.96 (£2.28m). Board recently received an approach which may lead to an offer for the company.

## United they stand

If Margaret Thatcher does not want to be part of a fully integrated Europe, then the rest of the EEC will go it alone — and Britain will eventually be forced to follow. So said Jean Francois-Poncet, once the French foreign minister under Giscard d'Estaing — at the seventh annual convention of the French Chambers of Commerce in Bordeaux yesterday, which has 1992 as its theme. Now president of the Conseil Général of Lot-et-Garonne, Francois-Poncet said that, although the French government had not yet officially expressed this view, that was what it was privately thinking. "What Mrs Thatcher said was not a surprise," he said. Francois-Poncet said the simply called a cat a cat in the way that only she can. But now it is time that we called a dog a dog. Europe cannot be only an economic space, it must be an economic power. If Britain does not want to be part of that, then France and Germany will lead the way. We know that we cannot build a Europe without Britain, but we cannot wait forever. As well as fiscal harmonization, he said Europe would have to have some military power, a common immigration policy and some common European legislation. The concept of sovereignty was, he said, old-fashioned. And he claimed that the crunch would come within the next 18 months unless Mrs Thatcher changed her mind. "We will move ahead in certain areas and

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### The long life of Brion

Years before wine became a fashionable drink in Britain, Chateau Haut Brion had established itself as a firm favourite with the more sophisticated palates of the Square Mile. In fact, back in 1663, that other diarist, Samuel Pepys, tasted it and so enjoyed the experience that he commented upon it in his diary: "Off the Exchange with

Britain will have to catch up later." He criticized her for not joining the EMS: "Every-one in Britain wants to join except her. I have the greatest respect for her — she has worked wonders in Britain — but that does not mean that she is right about everything." Some members of her own Cabinet might agree...



## Latour's Hare care

The French government's concern at the number of eminent wine chateaux being snatched up by the Japanese — they already own four, including La Grange in St Julien and Chateau Citrus in Margaux — is nothing new. Pearson, the Lazzaris conglomerate, met with similar hostility 25 years ago, when it acquired its controlling 53.5 per cent interest in Chateau Latour. Official clearance for the purchase apparently went as high as President de Gaulle, who is reputed to have declared: "Why not? They can't take the soil away."

Pearson keeps a firm hand on Latour, in the form of Alan Hare, chief executive of Financial Times Ltd until he retired five years ago. In 1983 he took on the enviable role of president of the Société Civile du Vignoble de Chateau Latour. His position illustrates the prestige which the Pearson family accords to the chateau. After all, Hare, aged 69, and the fourth son of the fourth Earl of Listowel, is the uncle of Lord Blakenham, Pearson's present chairman. And the family ties run deeper still — Blakenham is married to Hare's daughter Marcia.

● The ties between Britain and Bordeaux, which date back to the 14th and 15th centuries, when the region was officially part of Britain, live on, often in unexpected ways. They still drive on the left on one main Bordeaux thoroughfare — the Avenue Xavier Armand.

Carol Leonard in Bordeaux

## Dividend is held at Austin Reed

By Alexandra Jackson

Disappointing current trading at Austin Reed, the clothing retailer and manufacturer, has led the directors to maintain the interim dividend at 3p, despite an increase in pre-tax profits in the six months to August 13 from £2.6 million to £3 million.

Trading in the group's retail stores in London suffered during the half year with results falling short of budgets. The lack of overseas visitors combined with rising interest rates dampened demand for Austin Reed's products.

Mr Barry Reed, the group chairman said this trend has continued during the second half although sales are still ahead year on year. But he added that activity in the provinces was reasonable and wholesale and export businesses had fared well.

Retail operations account for about three quarters of group sales which were £36 million in the half year (£34 million). Underlying retail growth was 7 per cent and some of the group's 41 British stores have been refurbished.

Mr Reed is optimistic about the group's longer term prospects. He said: "The recent deterioration in UK terms of trade coupled with the steep rise in interest rates may impact our domestic sales in the second half of the year, but the planned developments in our retail and manufacturing operations give us confidence in the mid-term."

## Nissan's Utopian car factory in Sunderland is turning out 50,000 Bluebird cars a year. But are they British or Japanese?

The French say Japanese, and want to apply a quota. The British (and Nissan) disagree. This week *The Economist* asks - will the Bluebirds ever get beyond the white cliffs of Dover?

The Economist



## Swallowfield's whiff of success

on the menu at McDonnell Douglas canteens, the workforce went out on strike after a month in protest.

For the half-year to June 30, pre-tax profits more than doubled from £1.1 million to a record £2.6 million, on

**By Michael Clark**

Swallowfield's pre-tax profits have grown from £149,000 in 1983 to £1.33 million in the year to January 2 last, on turnover of £12.7 million. For the current year, the group forecasts pre-tax profits of £1.85 million. The share comes to the market on a p/e of 18.2.

Colefax & Fowler already distributes Cowtan and Tomlin's products outside America and Canada, and the purchase of C and T will enable it to exercise

Turnover jumped by 183 per cent to £22.4 million. Earnings per share rose to 5p — up 198 per cent. The company has also announced its first interim dividend, of 1.25p per share.

	Sonic (125p)	119 +4
	Sony	219 +1
	Soverford-R (80p)	94 +1
	Sonic Tape (15p)	10 1/2 +1
	Spaceliner	
	Timor	80
	Tams (John) (80p)	80
	Thomson (125p)	122 +1
	Zurich Group	55 +1
	<b>RIGHTS ISSUES</b>	
	Canon St N/P	17 -3
	Elbit (B) N/P	11 -8
	Ellis & Everard N/P	20 -1
	Irish Tech N/P	7 1/2 +1
	Honorati N/P	3 -3
	Kaynor N/P	3 -3
	Lyrix Tech N/P	3 -3
	Thomson & Chap N/P	3 -3
	Weiss N/P	27 -2
	<i>Dease prices in brackets.</i>	

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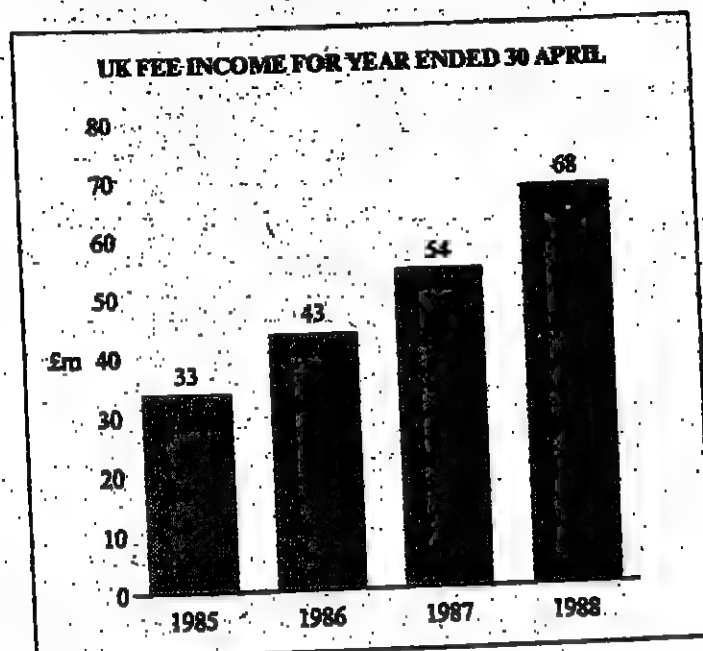
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SPICER & OPPENHEIM REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES 1987-88.  
PUBLISHED AT THE PARTNERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

# HELPING BUSINESS PROSPER.

Spicer & Oppenheim doubled its size in the three years to April 1988, with UK fee income in the most recent year exceeding £68 million.



Being one of the fastest growing of the major UK accountancy firms is of importance in two respects. It provides tangible evidence that we are giving our clients the type of service they really want. And it provides resources to maintain a progressive and innovative approach to client needs in the future.

Last year we dedicated much of our management effort to ensuring that the firm is well equipped to continue helping clients prosper in the 1990s and beyond.

We began restructuring our business to reflect the markets we serve, rather than the services we market.

We recognised that for each client there should be one partner taking overall responsibility for every aspect of service provided, irrespective of how many other specialists may be involved.

We developed a number of exciting new client services, like Spicers Centre for Europe and our financial services strategic consulting practice described below.

We adopted a common name on both sides of the Atlantic and introduced a new corporate identity for Spicer & Oppenheim International worldwide.

Above all, we reaffirmed our commitment to a strategy which offers the business community some very distinct benefits.

Benefits which include access to one of the largest commercially aware and highly skilled practices dedicated to ambitious entrepreneurs (what we call "owner managed businesses").

Plus the extensive experience we've gained from advising in a number of specialised markets like agriculture, property, and these major service industries:

- the professions - in the legal profession, for example, we advise over half of the top 60 firms in the country;
- the financial services industry - we audit more Securities Association members of the International Stock-Exchange than any other firm and act for half of the 20 largest Lloyd's underwriting agents;
- the marketing services sector - we audit more of the public companies listed in Campaign magazine's marketing services index than any other firm;

#### Public and large corporations.

The acid test of a public company's prosperity is its growth in earnings per share.

According to recent research published in the Hambro Company Guide, the average growth-

rate in earnings per share of Spicer & Oppenheim clients is second only to the clients of another well known firm in Surrey Street.

As most large companies are well able to manage their own routine financial affairs, it is in the more specialised areas that we have been adding value.

For instance, in just nine months our Computer and Systems Performance Analysis (CASPAs) team carried out 20 substantial projects to improve computer efficiency.

Our newly-launched Customs planning and advisory service is already saving clients money. An increasing number of VAT reviews have done the same.

Our mainstream consulting practice Spicers Consulting Group has extended its national coverage to assist more businesses in the Midlands and the Northwest.

And last year Spicers Executive Selection handled its first recruitment assignment involving a remuneration package of £100,000 p.a.

#### Owner managed businesses.

Our "owner managed business" practice embraces a diverse range from professional partnerships to aspiring public companies. But they all have one thing in common.

They want good practical advice from someone who understands their business, is commercially aware and readily accessible.

That's why we have continued our policy of seconding many of our future partners into commerce. And why we introduced regular staff training on commercial topics, sometimes involving the leading business schools.

If we didn't have a commercial approach, we would not have advised on acquisitions, mergers and similar transactions worth over £500 million last

year. And Spicers Corporate Finance would not be the thriving business it is.

It's the same commercial approach which prompted us to acquire and develop Spicers Centre for Europe, now probably the premier EC accredited source of advice and information on developments taking place in Europe.

And we hope it's the same commercial approach which attracts to us management buyout clients like National Express and companies going public like London Forfaiting.

As for accessibility, our regional network of 24 offices is now one of the strongest in Britain. (We opened a couple more in Chester and London's West End last year.)

#### Financial services industry.

Radical changes after "Big Bang" and the worldwide stock market turmoil brought in their wake frequent calls for technical and management advice.

Last year some 50 members of The Securities

Association sought our advice on how to comply with the new regulations. And our popular industry workshops continued throughout the period.

Spicer & Oppenheim Consultants provided strategic advice to 25 financial institutions and securities firms in 10 countries.

Demand has grown for our international tax expertise and for tax based financial products.

And now over 3,000 people in the industry receive our senior management newsletter "Securities Industry Update" at their own request.

#### Corporate recovery and insolvency.

Few insolvency practices are identified with the role of helping businesses prosper. But at Spicer & Oppenheim & Partners the number one priority is just that.

Putting a troubled business back on the road to recovery is often as good for the creditors as it is for the owners.

Recognising this, we appointed a nationally recognised expert to head our "viability study" services.

A number of other new appointments increased our resources throughout the country.

We helped clients facing bad debt problems by attending creditors' meetings on their behalf.

And we helped others to introduce better credit control systems.

This is not the work which makes the headlines (unlike when the Court instructed us to sequestrate the NUS assets). But then most good work goes unnoticed.

#### The future.

The firm has been left in fine shape by our recently retired and much respected senior partner Eddie Ray, CBE.



From left to right: Clive Bassin: National managing partner. Christopher Wheatcroft: Managing partner, Public and large corporations practice. Peter Oliver: Managing partner, Financial services industry practice. Roger Cheesley: Managing partner, Owner managed businesses practice. Richard Turton: Managing partner, Corporate recovery and insolvency practice. David Young: Senior partner, Spicer & Oppenheim UK. Chairman, Spicer & Oppenheim International.

The new financial year has continued to show significant growth in our business, with work done for the first quarter 24% ahead of last year.

With the breadth of skills and depth of client commitment shared by staff and partners alike, we are well equipped to maintain our position as one of the leading advisers to British business.



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SECRET

**STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES**

DOLLAR SPOT RATES			
Denmark	7.1625-7.1675	Italy	1367.0-1388
West Germany	1.8614-1.8617	Belgium (Com)	39.00-39.50
Switzerland	1.5810-1.5820	Hong Kong	7.8135-7.8145
Netherlands	2.0980-2.0990	Portugal	153.10-153.20
France	6.3410-6.3460	Spain	123.00-123.25
Canada	1.2090-1.2100	Australia	133.00-134
Japan	133.30-133.40	India	100.00-100.50

Base Rates % Clearing Banks 12 Finance Fee 11	Currency	7 day	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth
Discount Market Loans %	Dollar:	8-7%	8%-8%	8%-8%	8%-8%
Overnight Hight (Discount %)	Call:	8%-7%	8%-8%	8%-8%	8%-8%
Treasury Bills (Discount %)	Deutsche-Mark:	4 1/2%-4 3/4%	4 1/2%-4 3/4%	4 1/2%-4 3/4%	4 1/2%-4 3/4%
Floating: 2 mth - 11 1/4% 3 mth - 11 1/4%	Call:	4%-4 3/4%	4%-4 3/4%	4%-4 3/4%	4%-4 3/4%
Swapping: 2 mth - 11 1/4% 3 mth - 11 1/4%					

**GOLD**

**BULLION:**  
Open: \$400.75-401.25 Close: \$403.00-403.50  
High: \$404.75-405.25 Low: \$400.50-401.00

Fixed Rate Starting Export Finance. Make-up day:  
August 31, 1968. Agreed rates, Sept 25, 1968 to Oct 25,  
1968. Scheme I: 12.27 per cent. Schemes II & III: 12.72  
per cent. Reference rate July 30, 1968 to August 31,  
1968. Scheme IV & V: 11.364 per cent.

Raw/Sovereigns:	\$95.00-96.00 (\$56.00-58.75)
Old Sovereigns:	\$93.00 (\$53.00-2)
Platinum:	\$513.75 (\$303.20)
Palladium:	\$120.25 (\$70.95)
Silver:	\$6.31-6.33 (\$3.725-3.740)

Dec 84	88.12	88.23	88.10	88.21	145.83	Dec 88	NT	88-04		
Jan 85	88.80	88.91	88.80	88.89	88.82	Mar 89	NT	Previous open interest		
Jun 85	88.13	88.15	88.13	88.14	54	Long Gilt	85-31	86-13	86-28	86-11
Sep 85	NT	NT	NT	88.26	0	Mar 89	86-22	86-22	86-22	86-27
Dec 85	NT	NT	NT	88.28	0	Jun 89	NT	NT	NT	NT
Mar 90	NT	NT	NT	88.29	0					

COMMODITIES

TITLES	COFFEE	G W Johnson	Zinc H Gde	1370.0-1375.0	1288.9-1293.0	3
	Nov 1170-1185	Jul 1149-1145	Silver Largest	600.00-628.00	640.00-641.00	3
	Jan 1160-1158	Sep 1149-1145	Silver Smallest	627.00-628.00	640.00-641.00	NH
W Johnson	Mar 1150-1159	Nov 1149-1140	Aluminum	1320.0-1322.0	1298.0-1299.0	241125
103.50-03.25	May 1150-1147	Vol 37/65	Aluminum H <sup>2</sup>	2280.0-2290.0	2225.0-2226.0	158200
108.00-05.75				11400-11410	10150-10250	10854

WHEAT close (c/5)		Vol 65	Live Pig Contracts				
			Open	Close	(kg/ha)	Pig	Sheep
Wt 107.30	Ja 110.45	Mr 115.15	82.9	93.3	GB (p)	74.83	149.14
Ny 116.30	Ja 117.50	Sp 102.25	95.0	94.5	GB (+/-)	+8.89	+18.82
Barley close (c/5)		Vol 101			Eng/Wal (%)	-5.5	+48.5
Ny 105.50	Ja 108.90	Mr 110.90	89.5	98.8	Eng/Wal (%)	75.04	148.20

Vol 74 | Apr 1955-95.5[illegible]



# The battle for safety in the skies

As Lord Whitelaw, left, today opens the last link in Britain's new £50 million network of seven new radar stations, the Civil Aviation

Authority starts work on a £600 million programme to improve air safety and traffic scheduling



For millions of air travellers, last summer was one of frustration and delay as the explosive growth in traffic caught up with, and sometimes swamped, the capacity of the system, both on the ground and in the air. There is almost no hope that next summer will be any better, and it may be far worse if the predicted increase in the number of people wanting to travel by air is reached.

All too often passengers, and even airlines, have blamed the problem on "air traffic control". The beleaguered Civil Aviation Authority, which is responsible for ensuring air safety and providing aircraft with guidance from the ground, has been pilloried for failing to predict the increase in traffic and of doing too little to bring the system up to date so that it can handle the additional flights.

The criticisms have often been misguided and inaccurate. Often the problems have arisen outside the British Isles as air traffic controllers from Spain to Yugoslavia have used the increased demand which has added to their workload to press their case for more pay, more equipment, more staff, or all three.

To make their point, they have



No apologies: Dennis Dix, the CAA's project director-general

launched a series of sudden strikes, throwing the European airline schedules into chaos. They have also imposed their own flow restrictions at a moment's notice, reducing to a trickle the number of aircraft flying through a particular airspace at any one time.

Even airlines have been guilty of using the air traffic control system as an excuse for their own inadequacies and mistakes.

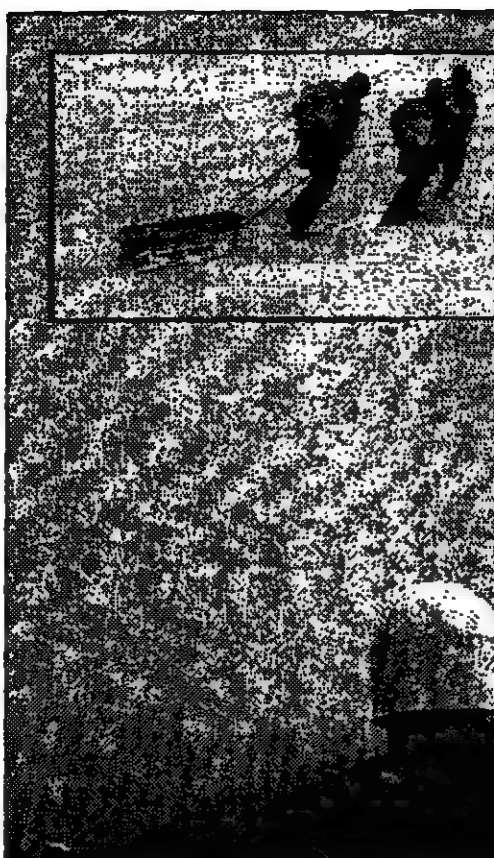
The CAA may be fairly criticized for a number of things perhaps. But to suggest that they have been totally inactive, sitting back and watching the growing problem but doing nothing to prevent it from getting worse, as some would have us believe, is simply not true.

Senior officials recognized more than 10 years ago that the radar cover over Britain was becoming inadequate to cope with the increased demand and needed improvement. Controllers were having to use old radars installed in the 1950s to cope with traffic levels that then appeared high but which were small compared with today. Also, they were often in the wrong place and did not provide full cover for the country.

Down the whole of the eastern side of Britain, for example, air traffic controllers had to use a chain of military radars intended as a means of intercepting attacking bombers from well out over the North Sea and of guiding British fighters to intercept them.

There were gaps in the cover up the spine of the country and out over the Atlantic into which, to ensure aircraft were kept well apart, controllers had to limit

A growing demand for television and radio channels also meant that the 50-centimetre waveband on which the radars operated, was increasingly under pressure as broadcasters sought to use every part of the wavelength spectrum.



The last link: Cumbria's bleak and windswept Great Dun Fell radar station which is being opened today, and inset, the struggle to reach the station in the depths of winter

So it was decided to modernize the entire network, replace some of the older radar stations with new ones and make those that grew in their place capable of covering every inch of the British Isles and much of the North Sea and the Atlantic approaches.

It may seem, perhaps, a simple enough task. Put a radar station on the top of a hill or tower and allow it to "see" for miles.

By 1980 the CAA plans had been "finalized". The new radars, it said, would cost £24.5 million and would be ready by 1981.

"This timing is critical if the National Air Traffic Services (NATS) are to continue to provide an effective and safe air traffic service," the CAA said at the time.

Quickly, however, the reality of what was entailed began to strike home. It was not simply a matter of building a new station on some hill or tower after all. Finding suitable sites was not an easy job.

Then there were planning inquiries to overcome and, as anyone, whether an official body

or private individual knows only too well, they can take an unconscionable long time in coming to a conclusion.

The traffic forecasts and the available technology kept changing too, making it necessary constantly to up-date on what was needed. And of course there was monetary inflation.

In the end, it was decided that six new radar stations were needed, plus one additional unit as a training and engineering base.

By the time the first came into operation in 1984 the total cost was rising well above the original £24.5 million, even allowing for inflation and the additional infrastructure costs - for such things as roads, buildings and electricity supplies - which had not been included in the first estimate.

When the last of the chain was operational in March this year the total cost was put at £50 million.

"I do not feel we have to apologize about either the cost or the delay," said Dennis Dix, the CAA's director-general of projects

and engineering, who has seen the programme through to its successful conclusion.

"We are intensely proud of what we have achieved and believe we have a system which provides Britain with the best en route radar coverage in the whole of Europe."

Air traffic controllers agree and talk enthusiastically about how reliable the system is, how the electronic and computer gadgetry has made life easier and how they can see a clear way forward to an improvement in overall air traffic control over the next few years.

The last of the new radar sites is to be opened by Lord Whitelaw today and already the next phase of the CAA's £600 million investment programme is under way.

"There has been a lot of careful planning and development work and there will be a lot more over the years to come," said Mr Dix. "Keeping pace with the increased demand for air travel is something which goes on all the time. We are absolutely confident that with this new chain we have got it right."



"We now have a system which provides Britain with the best radar coverage in Europe"

## BRITAIN'S AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS NOW HAVE A NEW RADAR NETWORK

With the opening of the new Great Dun Fell radar station, the Civil Aviation Authority has completed its network of advanced en-route primary and secondary surveillance radars. These now provide excellent coverage of UK airspace and are amongst the most up-to-date in the world.

Millions of passengers benefit since the new radars help to ensure safety and to increase the capacity of the airspace. Air traffic is controlled by people rather than machines - but the better the equipment at the controllers' disposal, the more traffic they can handle safely.

The new radar services provide more precise information than ever before and give greater coverage. As a result aircraft can be seen by radar throughout UK airspace, and the foundation is provided for the new systems and procedures to be introduced for the 1990s and beyond.

Situated 850 metres up in the Pennines, Great Dun Fell is an engineering achievement which alone cost over £10 million. It is just one example of the CAA's planning and commitment to ensure that its systems are continuously updated. The new radar programme has cost some £50 million to complete over an eight year period. A further £600 million is to be invested in other air traffic control systems and equipment over the next ten years.

Britain's advanced en-route radar network is now complete and fully operational to meet the increases in air traffic expected over the next decade.

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## FOCUS

BRITAIN'S NEW  
RADAR CHAINSix eyes to  
help guide  
our pilots

All seven of Britain's new radar stations are now operational. Six are used to guide aircraft through British airspace; the seventh, at Gatwick, is used as a technical support facility (TSF) to test and develop modifications to existing radars.

The latter also enables radar units which have been returned from operational stations and repaired in the central maintenance unit to be tested in the complete system to train engineering staff and to act as an operational standby in the case of a complete failure at any operational site.

**DEBDEN**  
The first of the new radars to be completed was at Debden, midway between Bishop's Cleeve, Hertfordshire, and Saffron Walden, Essex. It has a range of 160 nautical miles and is designed to provide cover over the South-East in the Dover, Lydd, Clacton and North Sea sectors.

The range of the radar deliberately overlaps neighbouring sectors such as Davenport, Pole Hill, Claxby and Pease Pottage and can be used as a stand-by approach facility for Stansted.

**HEATHROW**  
The imposing tower at the approach to Heathrow airport was opened in November 1985 and caused problems for the planners and engineers. Building work on the huge new concrete tower could take place only during the winter because of the congested space at Heathrow.

Its role is to provide approach facilities for the airport, cover the Terminal Manoeuvring Area and ensure en route cover over central and south-east England.

**CLAXBY**  
The problems at Claxby, five miles north of Market Rasen in Lincolnshire, were even greater. The land was owned by British Telecom who insisted that its own relay equipment remain on the site. At first planning permission to build on the site was refused and the work was delayed for a year while an appeal was heard and final approval was granted by the Government.

It has a range of 250 miles and its function is to provide en route cover to the east of England out to the north-east boundary of the London Flight Information Region. The service also provides cover for military operations over the North Sea.

**PEASE POTAGE**  
Pease Pottage radar station in Sussex was opened in December 1986 on land owned by the Meteorological Office.

It has a displayed range of 160 miles and provides en route cover in the south and south-east of England with overlapping cover for both Debden and Heathrow. It can also provide stand-by approach facilities at Heathrow.

**TIREE**  
A huge "golf ball" now dominates the skyline at Tiree, an island in the Inner Hebrides. This huge station, with a range of 250 nautical miles, is sited on the southern edge of the island and, because it is exposed to extreme weather conditions and wind, had had to be covered by the radome.

It provides cover to the west of Scotland and enables Scottish Air Traffic Control to organize transatlantic flights in the most efficient way. It replaces a military radar in Northern Ireland which is being phased out.

The CAA has, however, brought a touch of modern life to the remote islands through the development. The island had a very weak television signal with many homes unable to watch any of their favourite programmes. As part of the deal for permission to build the station, which entered service in July 1986, they agreed to install a new repeater station.

**GREAT DUN FELL**  
The biggest, latest and most complex development of all is at Great Dun Fell, Cumbria, which began working in March but which is being formally opened today by Lord Whitelaw.

It provides cover over 250 nautical miles of the north and north-east of England and the south of Scotland with links both to the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton and to the Scottish ATCC at Prestwick.



The Great Dun Fell station, 2,570 ft up, has snow for 113 days of the year and is often thickly encrusted with hoar frost

## Keeping the 'blips' apart

There are basically two types of radar used in air traffic control. The first, primary radar, sends out radio pulses which are reflected from the aircraft body back to the ground and which show up on the controller's screen as a slowly moving "blip".

The secondary is more sophisticated and relies on the aircraft carrying a transponder. As the signal from the ground reaches the aircraft it is not reflected but is directed to an electronic box which returns a signal to a ground computer which displays the aircraft's height and call sign on the screen. All aircraft flying in controlled airspace must have such a transponder.

Before an aircraft enters the airways system it is allocated a unique four-figure code so that, when interrogated by a ground radar station, its number is flashed on to the controller's screen.

The new chain of radars, both primary and secondary, are co-mounted on a

single aerial and are all linked to the two main air traffic control centres.

When the Civil Aviation Authority wrote the design criteria for the new radars it wanted the latest system which would be completely reliable and which would eliminate many of the problems associated with older sets.

Controllers often complained that the signals were interrupted or distorted, that birds or bad weather gave them false readings, that the blips "jittered" as they moved along their tracks, or that, most worrying of all, a phantom blip would show up many miles away from the real target. All this has now gone.

"It could be quite worrying at times to see a blip where you knew no aircraft should be," said Mrs Anne Smith, a controller at West Drayton. "The old radars could even produce terrifying moments when two aircraft on parallel tracks would suddenly merge into one. You had no idea whether they had really

converged or whether it was the radar playing up again. This new equipment is more reliable and has made life easier."

The secondary radar has the latest monopulse capability which enables an accurate return to be made from just one single pulse of the radar. All the Cossor monopulse interrogators are fitted with Marconi antennae with a much wider vertical aperture, narrowing the vertical beamwidth and cutting down reflections of the beam from ground clutter.

This means that aircraft can now safely be tracked so that a three-mile separation is possible out to 60 nautical miles and five-mile separation out to 120 miles rather than the previous 10-mile gap between aircraft.

The new system allows pilots to be more certain that their precise course and track is being monitored by the controllers and they can fly straighter courses, so cutting flying costs and helping to keep passenger prices down.

## Ten years to find the most reliable system

The Civil Aviation Authority decided nearly 10 years ago to choose radar systems of proven reliability to sit on top of giant towers or inside the "egg-cup" domes. The main antennae are supplied by AEG-Telefunken of Germany. Hollands Signaal Apparaten (HSA) of the Netherlands built the primary radar.

Together, they provide the best overall system available, and one which is the envy of much of the rest of the world.

Cossor is supplying the secondary radar and the monopulse plot extractor, and Marconi the radar station control and monitoring system. The CAA's own Telecommu-

nications Engineering Establishment, based at Gatwick, has also manufactured equipment for the project.

The primary antennae consists of a parabolic reflector measuring 47.5 ft by 29.5 ft, with a special modification that enable the beams to be "bent" to fit the precise requirements of each station. Each transmitter has three receiver channels, a long pulse receiver connected to each beam, and a short pulse receiver which gets its output from either beam. The outputs from the receiver are turned into digital impulses and the signals fed to a moving target detector (MTD).

The signals are filtered to remove false plots before being combined with other plots from the Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR). The antennae is of the Large Vertical Aperture type which measures 26.5 ft by 5.5 ft and is mounted on top of the primary radar antenna.

All the outputs are fed to the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton, the Scottish Air Traffic Control Centre or the joint military/civilian units as well as to Heathrow and Gatwick.

All the equipment at the sites, including plant, electrical services, alarm systems and the radar system itself, is monitored automatically by the Remote Station Control Monitoring System. At Debden, Essex, the building is of traditional brick construction with an integral concrete aerial tower. At Claxby, Lincolnshire, and Pease Pottage, Sussex, the building construction is a more flexible industrial design incorporating a steel-clad frame.

On Tiree, one of the Inner Hebrides islands, and at Great Dun Fell, the height of the sites allows for much smaller antenna towers built of steel, but because of the weather at both sites an outer steel tower has been built to enable engineers to climb over the radome if they have to.

Power for the equipment is provided from the grid by a sophisticated switchgear and distribution system supplied by J. W. Cowards with a standby diesel generator.

Typical of the many engineering and construction problems the project threw up was in the building of the tower at Heathrow airport.

Alan Marshall and Partners, consulting engineers for the project, had to design a tower that would not move by more than 60 seconds of arc in winds of up to 75 mph and withstand winds of up to 150 miles an hour.

The octagonal tower is 46 metres from the ground to the top of the 16-metre high aerial.

Safety watch in  
a cold climate

In choosing Great Dun Fell for the last of the seven new radar stations being built the Civil Aviation Authority could not have picked a more inhospitable spot.

The site is 2,570 ft up, 10 miles east of Penrith, Cumbria. The access road is Britain's highest metalled road. The region has the coldest climate in England and between 1963 and 1972 the records showed that the temperatures at Great Dun Fell were below freezing for four months of the year.

Each year there are more than 100 days of frost and in 1969 a total of 175 frosty days were recorded.

There is snow on the ground for 113 days a year. Even with snow-blowers in use the road can be closed for days. Access to the site in winter is usually possible by tractor.

When it is not snowing it is raining, and the average yearly rainfall is put at 50 inches.

The wind speed recorder has been blown away several times. The annual average wind speed is more than

21mph, twice the average for adjacent areas, and can often blow at more than 100mph.

A strong gale - a wind which blows constantly at more than 54mph - occurs at Great Dun Fell on 724 hours a year, compared with 182 hours on the Inner Hebrides.

The combination of high winds, heavy cloud and rain or snow blizzards quickly forms thick layers of hoar frost which encrust the station's masts and buildings.

With such a climate it is not surprising that both the men and the materials which must both work there have to be of a special kind.

The man in overall charge is John Begg, who says he relishes the challenge of living and working in the area.

"When you get a good day it is really beautiful," says Mr Begg, aged 44. "Mind you, there are not many of them. But I don't mind the elements as I was a lifeboatman for 15 years. It will be an experience."

That must be the understatement of the year.

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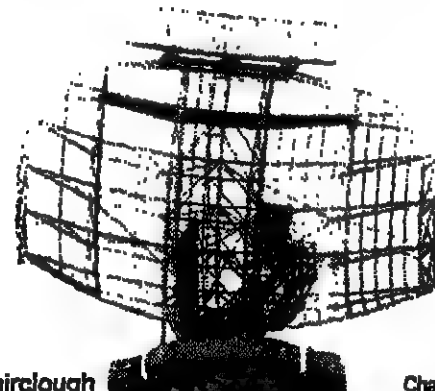
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By Daniel Ward  
Motoring Correspondent

# Testing time for Vauxhall

Next Friday the new Vauxhall Cavalier arrives in dealer showrooms ready to cause company car drivers hours of anguish as they attempt to decide which of the Ford Sierra, Montego, Peugeot 405, Vauxhall Cavalier or Vauxhall Astra is the best choice for perhaps 60,000 miles of hard business motoring. Such decisions are never taken lightly.

For Vauxhall the test will be exacting. The previous model swept up Cortina owners by the thousands when it was launched in 1981 but Ford turned the early lemon-like Sierra into a winner and Vauxhall will have a tough time making up ground on the Ford now that it is offered in hatchback and saloon form.

An opportunity to test-drive the range of Cavaliers confirmed that while it is a new car, it is not a world apart from its predecessor. The modest, neat styling has been refined in the sleek, rounded mould of sister Vauxhall models to achieve a commendably low aerodynamic drag of 0.29. The result is a strikingly smart although less striking than the Peugeot 405. First impression is of a smaller car than its rivals.

The new model is larger than the first front-wheel-drive Cavalier; the saloon is 2.5 in longer, 1.2 in wider and the wheelbase is an inch longer, yet it is shorter than the Sierra or Montego. The hatchback is 3 in shorter than the saloon. No sacrifice is made in boot space as capacities of 18.7cu ft (saloon) and 16.2cu ft (hatchback) are more generous than the

opposition. The boot lip is now 6 in lower. There is no estate model, so that this middle ground is left to the Montego and Sierra estates.

Where the space is compromised is inside. Improved access to the rear seats promises much but the leg and headroom are disappointing. Vauxhall argues that company car drivers, who will account for 70 per cent of Cavalier owners, spend most of their time in the car alone, so rear accommodation is not a priority.

The designers have improved life for the driver. At last, the pedals on a Vauxhall are arranged sensibly, no longer is the accelerator buried in the carpet far beyond the brake pedal. Dashboard design has been a Vauxhall failing for years but the Cavalier marks an unexpected break with the past.

The view of the large instruments is excellent. The L model has a height-adjustable seat, while the GL benefits from a tilt-adjustable steering wheel. The seats are comfortable and the driving position good.

The 1.6 litre engine is now based on a more compact and lighter design and the brave decision has been taken to reduce the 90 bhp output to 82 in a bid to improve mid-range pulling performance. Acceleration is improved, Vauxhall claims and fuel economy in city driving is 1.8 per cent better. The former 1.5 litre now comes in 1.4 litre guise, using less fuel and with better torque. The 1.6 litre diesel has been refined and the

pedals into a 1.7 litre unit.

At the top of the range are the familiar 115 and 130 bhp 2 litre engines, complete with sophisticated Bosch Motronic engine management control. Next year Vauxhall will launch the GSi 2000 model powered by the latest 16 valve 2 litre which produces an impressive 156 bhp.

Suspension remains the popular MacPherson strut design with a torsion beam connecting trailing arms at the rear. New to the range is a four-wheel drive model which borrows the semi-trailing arm rear suspension of the Carlton. The drive system is similar to that of the VW Golf Syncro with a viscous coupling in the transmission ready to transfer power to the rear wheels once the front ones begin to spin. Four wheel drive is automatically disengaged when the driver brakes, so allowing the anti-lock brakes to work effectively.

The four-wheel-drive Cavalier is a curious mix of L specification trim and a peppy 130 bhp engine. A brief drive proved disappointing. Not only did the performance feel lacklustre due to more than 100kg of extra weight but the handling was less sharp than the normal front-wheel-drive models. Boot space is considerably reduced.

Yet the 1.6L model, which will account for almost half of sales, still has a noisy gearchange which although improved is good enough. The steering feels wooden and handling is no match for the more agile Peugeot 405. Despite Vauxhall's claims to the contrary, subjectively the performance of the 1.6 has suffered in line with the drop in power from 90 to 82 bhp. The sleek shape gives the Cavalier a top speed of 109 mph, yet acceleration to 60 mph from a standstill takes about two seconds longer than the Montego.

The surprise in the new range is the 2 litre CD, with its power steering making the ride quiet and smooth, while the four-speed automatic gearbox is arguably the smoothest of any front-wheel-drive car.

Prices of the Cavalier saloon and hatchback are identical: 1.6L (£8,738.28), 2.0L GL (£10,605.78), 1.6L CD (£12,393.55).



The 1957 Aston Martin thoroughbred which "slept" in a garage for 20 years and became in turn an enthusiast's dream

## Sleeping beauty awakened

You have heard the story about the wealthy chap who covered his prized car in blankets then closed the garage doors and left it untouched for 20 years or more before it emerged pristine and unspilt; well it's true.

Stafford Claude Gladwell bought a blue Aston Martin DB2/4 on 7 July, 1957, one of only 199 made by the Newport Pagnell firm in the days when the entrepreneur David Brown owned the company. The original documentation shows the car was bought from H.W. Motors, Bridge Motor Works, Walton-on-Thames. The owner covered only 8,160 miles in three years, then the Aston was driven to an unassuming house in Southwold, Suffolk, and left coddled in the garage. For the next five

years Mr Gladwell's firm regularly taxed the car at the Middlesex licensing office and the buff log-book received its annual stamp.

The car's enthusiastic new owner, Tony Andrews, a garage proprietor from Beccles, Suffolk, says that Mr Gladwell's son walked into his office one day and asked whether he was interested in buying the Aston. "He didn't even know what it was worth," Mr Andrews says. Beneath the blankets the sports car still boasted its original tyres. One spoke wheel was slightly rusty and the paint had lost some of its lustre, yet the interior and engine were "like new".

Starting the car up did not exactly follow the legend where the engine fires up on the first turn

of the key. However, once the points and plugs had been cleaned the six-cylinder engine did burst into life.

It must be one of the few cars of any age which justifies the time-honoured description: Low mileage, immaculate, one owner.

Later this month Aston Martin will unveil one of the stars of the Birmingham motor show — its new V8 coupe. The British-styled supercar is reminiscent of the fine Zagato-bodied DB4GT of the mid-1960s. As before, the Aston body will be made from sheets of aluminium, "wheeled" by hand to achieve exactly the right curvature.

Beneath the elegant body will be a 32-valve version of the hand-built 5.3-litre V8 engine.

## Money back for the unhappy buyer

### ROADWISE

In the United States, three car manufacturers have launched a marketing ploy under which owners can return their cars within 30 days of purchase. Chrysler will return the money while Pontiac and Oldsmobile provide the customer with a credit note against any other model in the range.

Even if the colour of the paintwork displeases, the car can be returned. Chrysler has already tried such a scheme in Britain for limited periods.

More valuable is the chance to return a dubious second-hand car which turns out to be less than the salesman claimed. For some time a London Ford dealer has given customers seven days "thinking" time to re-consider. Now a large Volvo garage is offering buyers the chance to return any second-hand car within 21 days of purchase.

If only estate agents offered a similar service.

After the folding bicycle comes a collapsible motorized scooter from some French design students who, if successful, could create an army of bustling commuters who switch to pedalling on the pavement when the roads become jammed. The stu-

dents have taken the concept of a child's push scooter and designed the frame to be folding so "you can carry your transport with you". A 0.8 bhp motor, fitted within the rear wheel, provides modest propulsion. At traffic lights, off goes the engine and it is pedalled along the pavement, as any five-year-old might do. No policeman will protest as long as there is a crash helmet in sight, but not necessarily on the head, just along over an arm.

Sleek and simple: The Vauxhall Cavalier CD hatchback, one of the new range aimed at the company car driver

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1988 X







## BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

## M.R.S. Environmental Services Ltd

a company formed by employees of  
Westminster City Council

has completed a buyout of the  
Council's Cleaning Department  
for a contract valued in excess of £12,000,000.

The company's financial advisers  
in this transaction were

Capita Corporate Finance Ltd

Bank facilities were arranged by

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## London University degrees

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## BA

## University College

## Dutch

Class II (Div 12): M H Van Bree, A M  
Wolff, J C J F. P. A. M. H. W. A. M.

Class III: D M. C. W. A. M.

## English

Class I: A. A. P. A. M. H. W. A. M.

Class II: J. C. J. F. P. A. M. H. W. A. M.

Class III: D M. C. W. A. M.

## Fine Art

Class I: D. D. P. A. M. H. W. A. M.

Class II: J. C. J. F. P. A. M. H. W. A. M.

Class III: D M. C. W. A. M.

## French

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The stewards will reconvene the joint committee on racecourse safety which was formed in May last year after a void-race incident at Stratford. It will meet on October 26.







10-10-68



FOOTBALL: SCOTS CELEBRATION FAILS TO BANISH THE REALITY THAT THE FLESH IS STILL WEAK IN ONE OR TWO PLACES

# Celtic imbibe the magic spirit of a European night

By Roddy Fensyth

There was no heady air of celebration about Celtic Park yesterday after the Scottish champions' buccannery win over Hibernian, of Budapest, the players were allowed a deserved day's rest and the refurbished stadium offices were unusually placid.

When business resumes as usual today, however, Parkhead will be infected with a healthy confidence about the team's prospects in the tournament's second round, the draw for which will be made in Zurich at lunchtime. A scoreline of 4-0 on Wednesday night was far more emphatic than Celtic's recent play had led us to believe was possible, let alone likely; but as Tommy Craig, the Parkhead assistant manager, pointed out, the result was less important than

the manner in which it was achieved. "There is a particularly special atmosphere which seems to be a natural part of European football nights at Parkhead and we had always hoped that it would lift the team," he said. "When they started it was with the attitude that nothing was going to stop them and I think the players got rid of an awful lot of the frustration which has been building up in them when results have been going against them."

A striking feature of the contest was the realignment of Celtic's defence. Morris and Rogan operated as comparatively orthodox full backs and were less prone to being sucked forward into precarious attacking positions while

McCarthy was rehabilitated, along with Whyte, in a central defensive partnership which largely staunches the flow of mistakes which have been so costly in recent weeks. The performance of Alan Rough in goal has been the subject of much comment among the Celtic support. Three times he left his goal to break up Hungarian advances and his interventions included a headed clearance and a tackle outside his area to thwart an opponent.

"We didn't defend as far back as usual because Rough volunteered to come out and cover behind the back four," he said. "In fact, he played like a sweeper at times and the three chances he mopped up were three near threats."

Knowledgeable readers will have spotted the transmission error in our match report yesterday which suggested that Paul McStay had found a new role in central defence. In fact, McStay, in his habitual midfield place, was given new life by the physical support of Aitken and the astute contributions of Stark, who earned the description "infiltrator" from Craig.

The result should not fool anyone into supposing that Celtic have miraculously healed their wounds. They are still three good players short of the kind of pool which might create alarm in a European tournament, but if the flesh requires reinforcement, the Celtic spirit appears to be restored to something like its old implacable self.



The Eagle has landed: Watford players hope to ascend the heights after receiving three-year sponsorship by Eagle Express

## Watford family image pays off

By Louise Taylor

Watford's wholesome family image has been instrumental in securing the second division club a two-season sponsorship agreement with Eagle Express, a delivery company and a subsidiary of Eagle Trust plc.

The agreement, which is linked to the degree of success enjoyed by the team, will be worth around £500,000 providing Watford with a steady stream of income and an option to extend the arrangement to a third year.

"It's a first-division sponsorship for a second-division club, it's no mean feat," said Eddie Fothergill, Watford's chief executive, who said he was delighted with the deal. "We have a family image and we want to keep it. We are happy to be involved with Watford. It's a family club."

Speaking on video from Los Angeles, where he is on tour, Elton John, Watford's pop-

singer chairman, endorsed the sponsorship and wished it well. However, Fothergill denied that it marked a cue for John to lessen his financial input to Watford. Referring to John's attempts to sell his share in the club to Robert Maxwell last season, he said: "Elton merely wanted to secure Watford's financial position. He never wanted or intended to leave Watford and he is on tour in America in order to play for his new players. But it's essential that the club has a major sponsor on the financial side."

Watford, with its sound management and clean image,

was in our opinion the only worthwhile sponsorship," he said. David Featherstone, his managing director, added: "I said I wasn't prepared to get involved with football sponsorship because of the sport's image but I'm happy to be involved with Watford. It's a family club."

Watford, with its sound management and clean image,

## Ajax unable to control their downward spiral

Paris (AFP) — Crisis club, Ajax Amsterdam, and Atletico Madrid, plunged deeper into trouble in their return clash with Sporting Lisbon. The Portuguese club quitted, 6-3 on aggregate, from Crailsheim.

Once-proud Atletico, who have won only one of their five league matches this season, lost 2-1 to Sporting. The Portuguese club quitted, 6-3 on aggregate, from Crailsheim.

Batistas opened the scoring for the Spaniards from the penalty spot after just three minutes but Ten Cast scored the all-important goal for the visitors 17 minutes later. Flus scored a second Atletico goal five minutes into the second-half.

## Aberdeen need pick-me-up

By Clive White

Aberdeen have promptly been given the chance to make amends for their early exit from the UEFA Cup against Dynamo Dresden on Wednesday. They could hardly wish for a more powerful pick-me-up than a dose of Rangers at Pittodrie tomorrow.

If Aberdeen could be accused of letting Scotland down — they were the only ones out of five Scottish clubs not to progress to the second round of European competition — the league game with Rangers presents them with the opportunity to do the rest of Scotland, as well as themselves, a favour by halting the Glasgow club's relentless march towards domestic honours.

Alec Smith, the Aberdeen manager, is grateful for such responsibility. "If we had had a

## Wilkinson next on Leeds' list

Sheffield Wednesday's Howard Wilkinson will be Leeds United's next target to replace Billy Bremner.

Charlton defender, Paul Miller has joined Watford. David Campbell, aged 23, Charlton's World Cup midfielder, has asked for a move.

Rio's Vasco da Gama has sold striker, Romario Faria, to PSV Eindhoven of the Netherlands.

Aldershot yesterday sacked Reg Driver, their managing director and secretary. Oldham Athletic are to sign Winston Dubose, the American international goalkeeper.

## Murphy a hard act to follow

Non-League football By Paul Newman

The voice on the telephone at Cheltenham Town yesterday was surprisingly familiar. "I'm sorry there is no one in the office at the moment..." The fact that nobody had changed the answer phone tape even five days after Murphy's resignation as manager was a sign of the club's respect for the manager who had led the club to the FA Cup final.

## Knell gets Bingham's warm praise

Billy Bingham, the Northern Ireland manager, praised the way goal rule is always difficult, particularly when you score away from home.

It was a night of disappointment for Linfield. To go out on the away goal rule is always difficult, particularly when you score away from home. Linfield having to play the tie at Wrexham because of a two-minute suspension imposed on Billy Bingham for his continued use of a banned back blocker.

## Interviews baulked by Hearn embargo

By Steve Acton

Should Steve Davis follow his success last month in the first ranking tournament of the snooker season by winning the second — the Rothmans Grand Prix — the final stages of which begin in Reading on Monday, an article which will develop the world champion.

The same embargo would apply if the world No. 2 or 3, Jimmy White and Neal Ford, or any of Davis's other Matchroom team colleagues (barring Cliff Thorburn, who is not playing in the event) were to win the bid for the £55,000 winner's cheque.

For this tournament only, Davis and Co., on the advice of the Matchroom's lawyers, have become more — or as the media is concerned, in order to embarrass the sponsors, with whom their manager, Barry Hearn, has fallen out in a big way.

To recap briefly on the events leading up to this ridiculous situation, Hearn's terms for the matchroom's lawyers, who are subject to a rule of the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association (WPBSA), which states that they must attend post-match press conferences if required.

To Hearn, Rothmans and indeed, the WPBSA, which is threatening disciplinary action against any Matchroom player who transgresses the rule, it is a serious matter. It is a serious matter, however, it seems a ludicrous and petty case of grown men hitting each other with their handbags.

## Relief for Conway apparent to all

By John Heennessy

The trauma that Joanne Conway has lived through this last year or two was obvious from the way she was greeted after her free skating in the Skate Electric UK International at Richmond.

It was, technically, a programme of modest achievement, including only one triple jump and one double axel, but it left her with a glow on her face, and her new trainer, Robin Cousins, feeling he said.

Conway won the free skating by eight judges to one from Charles Wong, but that was not enough to displace the Canadian from first place overall.

The British champion now goes to the States America the week after next with the same programme, but she and Cousins will then devise something new for the British championships at the NEC, Birmingham, in November. Cousins had said all along that that event was their first immediate objective.

REGULATIONS: Main programme: 1. Joanne Conway (GB), 2. Robin Cousins (GB), 3. E. Winkler (GB), 4. S. Cousins (GB), 5. A. Moore (GB), 6. S. Cousins (GB), 7. S. Cousins (GB), 8. S. Cousins (GB), 9. S. Cousins (GB), 10. S. Cousins (GB).

## Milne returns to bolster Heriot's ranks

David Milne, the Scottish B player, returns to bolster Heriot's ranks.

David Milne, the Scottish B player, returns to bolster Heriot's ranks. He is expected to play in the River Series Trophy match at the end of last season (Alan Lorimer writes).

Milne, who has won four caps at B level, will join his more famous brother, Iain, and younger brother, Ken, who has made one more appearance in the Scottish B side, to form a formidable front row in the Heriot's team to face Stewart's Melville in tomorrow's McEwan's National League match at Golders Green.

His return to top-class rugby coincides with the scheduled retirement of another Scotland B prop, Gary Waite, of Kelso.

## Motor racing

New Watson venture

International racing driver John Watson is embarking on a new career in the new year. He has joined forces with Silverstone Circuit, of which he is already a director, in the formation of an all-encompassing John Watson Performance Driving Centre.

This new facility, which will be based at the Northamptonshire circuit, will embrace tuition for young racing drivers as well as for motorists anxious to improve their skill.

Other elements of the driving centre will involve tuition in skid control utilising specially prepared vehicles running with outrigger castors incorporating pneumatic wheels which enable one end or the other of a car to be jacked up, thereby immediately transforming its driving characteristics and tyre adhesion.

## BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Play-off: Los Angeles Dodgers 5, New York Mets 3 (post-game).

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Play-off: Oakland Athletics 4, Detroit Tigers 3 (post-game).

WORLD SERIES: Game 1: New York Yankees 4, St. Louis Cardinals 3 (post-game).

WORLD SERIES: Game 2: New York Yankees 3, St. Louis Cardinals 2 (post-game).

WORLD SERIES: Game 3: New York Yankees 2, St. Louis Cardinals 1 (post-game).

WORLD SERIES: Game 4: New York Yankees 1, St. Louis Cardinals 0 (post-game).

## BOXING

WEIGHTS: 120 lb: Mike McCallum (GB) vs. Robert Stieglitz (USA) at 11.15, Loughborough.

140 lb: Mike McCallum (GB) vs. Robert Stieglitz (USA) at 11.15, Loughborough.

160 lb: Mike McCallum (GB) vs. Robert Stieglitz (USA) at 11.15, Loughborough.

180 lb: Mike McCallum (GB) vs. Robert Stieglitz (USA) at 11.15, Loughborough.

200 lb: Mike McCallum (GB) vs. Robert Stieglitz (USA) at 11.15, Loughborough.

220 lb: Mike McCallum (GB) vs. Robert Stieglitz (USA) at 11.15, Loughborough.

## WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S FOOTBALL

BARCLAYS LEAGUE: Second division: Bradford City 1, Blackburn Rovers 1.

Third division: Carlisle United 1, Swindon Town 1.

Fourth division: Carlisle United 1, Swindon Town 1.

Fifth division: Carlisle United 1, Swindon Town 1.

Sixth division: Carlisle United 1, Swindon Town 1.

Seventh division: Carlisle United 1, Swindon Town 1.

## FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL: Play-off: Los Angeles Dodgers 5, New York Mets 3 (post-game).

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WORLD SERIES: Game 4: New York Yankees 1, St. Louis Cardinals 0 (post-game).

## RUGBY LEAGUE

JOHN SMITH YORKSHIRE CUP: Semi-finals: Leeds 12, Hull 8; Wakefield 10, Castleford 10.

WARRIOR CUP: Semi-finals: Leeds 12, Hull 8; Wakefield 10, Castleford 10.

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